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Local Matters

OLD FORT DEDICATED

Another of the old Revolutionary fortifications was on Wednesday last added to the chain of forts that the Newport Historical Society holds in trust for the people. Last year Rev. Dr. Ferry purchased and gave to the Society the Butts Hill and the Tiverton Heights forts; and now the Society has come into the possession of the Old Green End fort, a well preserved specimen of the time. This fort was purchased some years ago by William Watts Sherman, John Nicholas Brown, Harold Brown, Francis S. Barker and Stephen P. Barker, Jr., for the purpose of preserving it, and it has now been turned over to the Historical Society by the Trustees. On Wednesday a suitable program was arranged to commemorate the gift. The exercises were open to the public and there was a good attendance. Rev. Roger Terry, D.D., president of the Historical Society, presided, and delivered an interesting and valuable address on the history of the old fort. The Municipal Band and the Newport Artillery had volunteered their services for the occasion and played an important part in the ceremonies. A tall flagstaff has been erected in the center of the old fort, and as the flag was raised to the peak the Municipal Band played the Star Spangled Banner, followed by a rifle salute by the Newport Artillery. Dr. Terry then delivered his address, paying eloquent tribute to the men who fought the battle of Rhode Island, and accepting the gift in behalf of the Society. Mr. Joseph A. Peckham of the town council of Middletown spoke briefly in behalf of the people of the town.

The weather was ideal for such a ceremony and it was an occasion that will long be remembered.

The members of the Lions Club had an opportunity to hear the details of the Dawes plan for German repatriation at their weekly luncheon on Thursday. Mr. J. Henry Scattergood of Philadelphia explained the plan in plain and simple language that all could understand. Although the full text of the commission's report has been published in some publications, comparatively few have taken the trouble to read it, and he said that found it rather complicated. Mr. Scattergood was thoroughly familiar with the matter and had the faculty of being able to explain it so that all could understand. Mr. Scattergood said that the time had come when the United States must enter a League of Nations, based on the Dawes report and not upon the Versailles treaty.

Henry W. Schroeder, Generalissimo of Calvary Commandery of Providence, and an able speaker, will deliver an address on Masonry at an open meeting to be held under the auspices of Kolah Grotto on Friday, September 12th.

The employees of the Newport Trust Company were entertained at dinner at the Wampanoag Golf and Country Club on Thursday evening. President Clark Burdick presided.

The Newport Horse Show opened on Thursday.

HURRICANE INFLECTS DAMAGE

Wreckage All Over the City in Wake of Terrible Storm

One of the worst summer storms that ever struck Newport passed over the city last Tuesday, leaving in its wake a trail of damage that will take a long time to repair. Small boats were wrecked, chimneys blown down, trees uprooted, corn and fruit crops hopelessly ruined, light and telephone wires torn down and much other damage was done. The rainfall was heavy, but the great damage was by the wind, which attained hurricane proportions and continued for several hours.

The storm began Monday evening when a brisk thunder storm passed over the city. Most people expected it to clear up shortly, but the rain fell steadily during the night and was heartily welcomed by farmers and others. Tuesday, forenoon, the rain continued and the wind began to rise; until by noon a northeast hurricane was raging. Transportation of all kinds was soon interrupted. No passenger boats moved in Newport harbor for several hours, and the trolley service was delayed by falling trees which either carried down the wires or fell across the car tracks. Many auto accidents were reported, due to skidding on the wet pavements, and many others were temporarily put out of commission by wet electrical connections and had to be towed home. It was a bad day for pedestrians, as umbrellas were useless, and everyone who was obliged to be out was drenched to the skin. The driving rain forced its way into buildings that had never before developed a leak, and many cellars were flooded. Thames street was at times a river from curb to curb, the sewers being inadequate to handle the water during the high tide.

During the height of the storm a chimney on the building occupied by the One Price Clothing Company was blown down and the bricks came in through a skylight doing much damage to stock and fixtures. The bookkeeper was struck by some of the falling material and required medical treatment before being taken to her home. Other chimneys were blown down, but with less serious results.

Great trees that had been growing for many years were uprooted or broken off and they were the cause of the greatest damage. The parks all lost some of their finest specimens. The famous elms on Dearborn street, which have been the cause of more or less controversy for many years, came down and blocked the street as well as causing some damages to wires and to piazzas. The handsome tree near the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument on Broadway was uprooted, but fell without damage to the monument. It is hoped that it can be restored. Washington Square, Morton Park, Aquidneck Park, and Miantonomi Park all lost a number of trees, while many of the handsome estates in the Bellevue avenue section suffered severely.

It was a wild day in Narragansett Bay. Small boats of all kinds were in trouble, those of the Government as well as private yachts. The force from the Torpedo Station was kept busy with their powerful tugs throughout the day, rendering aid to private parties as well as to naval boats. One small boat was overturned as it was being hoisted on to a destroyer, and its occupants were dumped into the raging sea. Fortunately they were good swimmers and were picked up by another vessel after they had floated for nearly a mile. No fatalities were reported.

Among the farms and orchards on the island the damage was very serious and the monetary loss will run into thousands of dollars. Fruit trees were denuded of practically all their crops, which would have been ready for gathering in a few days. Corn was everywhere laid flat, and much of it was uprooted. Some of it can probably be saved, but much of it will be a total loss. A number of silos were wrecked completely, and will have to be entirely rebuilt. Some barns were unroofed, and damage was also caused by falling trees. The great estates of the Vanderbilts, Moses Taylor and others in Portsmouth suffered the loss of many handsome trees.

Late Tuesday afternoon the wind

began to ease off and the rain moderated. Then the sightseers began to come out. Many visited the Ocean Drive for the purpose of seeing the surf which was the greatest view for many years. The wind had been from the northeast and consequently was to some extent an off-shore gale, but nevertheless a tremendous sea had been kicked up. In many places great stones had been strewn across the road. The view at the Lippitt estate and at Price's Neck was magnificent, the seas dashing over the rocks in mountains of spray. The surf at Newport Beach had been high all day, and some damage was done to the new piazza, but this was restored within a short time, so that little evidence of damage remains. At the residence of ex-Governor Becksman, stones were hurled up on to his lawn at a great distance from the sea-edge.

As soon as the storm was over, repairmen were everywhere busy. The highway department had a great deal of work to do to clear the streets of refuse and make them passable. Trouble men of the Illuminating Company and the Telephone Company faced a herculean task to clear their wires and restore service. They went to work with a will, however, and the lighting service was practically all repaired by Wednesday. The telephones will take longer, however, as some 3000 stations were affected by the storm. In the Bay, owners of small boats were busy looking over their damage. Some were beached and can be repaired, others went to the bottom and may be raised, while a few boats were hurled upon the rocks and battered into fragments. It was undoubtedly the worst summer storm since the great gale of 1894, when much damage was done in Newport.

LIQUOR CARGO SEIZED

During the storm of Tuesday a sloop was washed ashore at Fort Adams, and an investigation showed that the crew had left in a hurry. Further search disclosed a cargo of alcohol, and the men at the Fort set to work to unload it in a hurry. When the officers discovered what was going on, a guard was placed about the wreck, and word was sent to Sheriff King. He went to the Fort and had the cargo brought to Newport where it was stored in the garage over night. The Federal authorities were notified and came down the next day to take the seizure to Providence.

There is very little room in Newport police circles for more liquor, as the Police Station and the County Jail are both well stocked with illicit goods that have been seized at various times.

Newport firemen had a busy time on Tuesday evening after the rain had ceased. Box 15 was pulled early in the evening for a fire in a motor boat at Long Wharf, but the fire was out before the department arrived. A couple of hours later box 531 called the apparatus to Bellevue avenue, where a short circuit in the garage of Mrs. Prescott Lawrence had caused some trouble. There was little work for the firemen. A few minutes later a still called the No. 1 Combination to Arnold avenue, where a short circuit of wires on a roof had started a blaze. The loss was small in each case.

The new Catholic High School on Bellevue avenue will open for pupils in September. The instructors have already arrived and the students are being enrolled. It is expected to relieve the Rogers High School.

The National Association of Gardeners will hold its annual convention in Newport on September 9, 10 and 11. The members of the Newport Horticultural Society will see that the visitors are well entertained.

The Frolic at the Newport Artillery Armory came to a close on Tuesday evening, after a very successful eight days. A considerable sum was netted for the benefit of the equipment fund.

Mr. Charles R. Peabody, formerly of this city, called upon a number of his old friends on Thursday. He is now manager of the Ford agency in New Haven, Conn.

NEWPORT IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Newport Improvement Association was held at the rooms of the Newport Historical Society on Monday afternoon. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Gaylord C. Cummin, on taxation problems, especially as they concern Newport, and by Col. H. Anthony Dyer on his recent experiences with conditions abroad. Both were very interesting. A number of matters of local interest were brought up for discussion, and the Association will press for improvement in tax assessment methods in Newport.

The following officers were elected: President—Mrs. Paul FitzSimons. Vice Presidents—Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs, Lawrence Lewis Gillespie, Marion Eppley. Treasurer—Peter King. Secretary—Rev. Stanley C. Hughes. Executive Committee—Dr. Horace P. Beck, George Henry Warren, Mrs. Paul FitzSimons, Dr. R. V. Mattison, Miss Ellen F. Mason, Miss Rosa Anne Grosvenor, John DuFalls, Mrs. Howard Spencer Graham, E. Hayward Ferry.

DR. O. W. HUNTINGTON

Dr. Oliver Whipple Huntington, founder and headmaster of Cloyne School, died very suddenly at his summer home in Holderness, N. H., last Sunday. He was engaged in gathering flowers in the garden when he was suddenly stricken and died immediately.

Dr. Huntington was well known in Newport where he lived for a number of years. In 1898 he purchased a tract of land on Training Station Road and established the Cloyne School, which he continued until the outbreak of the war, when he turned the property over to the Government. The school was well known as an educational institution, and the sons of many prominent families received their preparatory school education there.

Dr. Huntington was a scholar of ability and was well known as an educator. He was a member of prominent clubs and societies in different parts of the country. He is survived by a widow.

DANIEL E. DOUGHERTY

Mr. Daniel E. Dougherty, a former member of the representative council and a well known resident of Newport, died at his home on Spring street on Thursday after a short illness. Although Mr. Dougherty had not been in robust health for a long time, he had been confined to his home for only a few weeks. Death was due to a complication of diseases.

Mr. Dougherty was long identified with municipal affairs. He was one of the committee that drew up the present charter, and was a member of the first representative council. He had been a member of the recreation commission since its establishment in 1914. He was president of the Father Mathew's Total Abstinence Society for 25 years, and was also a member of Newport Council, Knights of Columbus. He had been employed at the Torpedo Station since 1901, having previously been employed as a gardener. He was unmarried and is survived by two sisters.

MISS MARY F. LEAVITT

Miss Mary F. Leavitt, for more than a quarter of a century a teacher in Rogers High School, died on Saturday at the sanitarium of Miss Tuck in Middletown, where she had been ill for a number of years. She was a daughter of the late Rev. Dudley Prescott Leavitt, who was pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church from 1871 to 1874. She was born in Dover, N. H., and was educated at Wellesley College. In 1892 she returned to Newport as a member of the faculty of Rogers High School, continuing her duties there until 1918, when ill health caused her to resign. Since then she had been an invalid, but had borne her suffering with great fortitude.

She is survived by a sister, Miss Luella K. Leavitt, who was for several years librarian of the People's Library.

Miss Katherine M. Stevens, daughter of the late City Clerk David Stevens, is seriously ill.

MIDDLETOWN

(From our regular correspondent)

A special meeting of the Aquidneck Grange Bazaar committee was held Wednesday evening at the town hall.

Master William D. Betty, son of James A. Betty and the late Annie Tucker Betty, was drowned while bathing at Coddington Cove on Monday. The boy, who is thirteen years old, went to the shore with a number of other children and paddled out into the water on a board, saying that he knew how to swim. He slipped off the board and disappeared. Help was summoned but he was drowned before the arrival of the rescue party. Mr. Betty, who since the war had been a fireman at Melville, had recently taken the boy from the Mercy Home, where he had lived since the death of his mother, and he was residing at the home of his grandfather, Mr. Elmer F. Tucker on Maple avenue, Mass. of requiem was held on Thursday at St. Joseph's Church at 9 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Alton Sherman and family have moved from the house where they have resided for the past 15 years or so on East Main Road, Portsmouth, to the upper tenement of the home of Mrs. Sherman's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Underwood on Maple avenue.

Mrs. George R. Chase has returned from spending a month with her sister in North Haverhill, N. H.

Miss Mary Lydia Hart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William V. Hart, has gone to Panama, where she has secured a position as a government nurse.

The Sunday School young people of the First Baptist John Clarke Memorial Church of Newport held a bacon bat at the Third Beach recently. The members of Emma Rebekah Lodge, No. 17, I. O. O. F., also held a bacon bat at the beach the same evening. Frankfurters and coffee were cooked over an open fire and other refreshments were served.

Mrs. Mary W. Lawton has had as guests her cousin, Mrs. Robert Northup of Providence and Miss Emma L. Pellham of Tiverton.

Mrs. Arthur Anthony has returned to her home here after spending a week at Rehoboth. She was accompanied by Mrs. William H. Thomas of Newport.

The P. M. Club held their annual picnic on Monday at the Green Lane shore.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Van Astyne of New York have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Van Astyne.

A new house has been staked out in the lot at the foot of Slate Hill, opposite Oliphant Lane on the east side of the Main Road.

Mr. Fred Shaw is very ill with grip at the home of his mother, Mrs. Dan Chase, on Oliphant Road.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Peckham attended the Rhode Island Ayshire Club Field Day at Lippitt Farm, Hope, R. I.

The rite of Holy Baptism was administered at the Holy Cross Church on Sunday to Charlotte Lewis Leonard, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Leonard.

Mr. Karl Stone of New York has arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ashton C. Barker, where Mrs. Stone and her family have been spending the summer. Mr. Stone will be the soloist Sunday at the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Russell Morgan Peckham has a field of corn measuring 12½ feet in height on Wapping Road.

Miss Edith M. Peckham is spending a week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha A. Peckham. Miss Peckham has been conducting summer normal courses in Junior Red Cross at Farmington, Gorham, Castine, Machias, and Presque Isle, Maine. In June Miss Peckham was awarded two medals at the Plymouth Red Cross Life Saving Station Institute, the gold medal for excellence in tests and examinations in advanced first aid, and the bronze Borghum double-faced medal, being one of five to win this in a competition for the demonstration of first aid in emergencies.

Messrs. Edmund Allen, Rodman Champlin, Arthur Smith, Frank Almeida, and Harry Leonard have gone on an automobile trip to Maine and Canada.

Mrs. John B. McCaw and daughter, of New York, are guests of Miss Catherine Coggeshall.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Lewis and Miss Isabel Anderson are spending a few days at Vernon Stiles Inn, Hartford, Conn.

Mrs. Mary M. Chase is visiting her niece, Mrs. Harold Hannon, in Worcester, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip A. Brown have as guest their grandchildren, Elizabeth and Lawrence Clarke of Providence, who are spending a month here.

PORTSMOUTH

(From our regular correspondent)

Storm Damage

In the terrific storm of Tuesday much damage was done out on the island as well as other places. The storm seemed to work in spots. The section of the island near Oakland and Glen Farms and Turner and Wyatt Roads seemed to be hit the heaviest. A beautiful weeping beech tree about 75 feet high, was uprooted at St. Mary's Church yard leaving a hole several feet deep. This was only one of about ten trees that blew over at that place. The branches and foliage were also whipped to pieces. Numerous trees at Oakland and Glen Farms were uprooted. A tree was broken off at Sandy Point avenue and East Main Road and came down on the electric wires, doing much damage and leaving the town without electricity for lights and power. Union street and Mitchell's Lane was impassable, owing to fallen trees. At the farm of George Anthony a shed was wrecked, the cupola torn off the barn and the door of the silo, as well as many trees, torn up. The silos of Mr. Fillmore Coggeshall on Oliphant Lane, Mr. Patrick Murphy on Braman's Lane, Mr. Matthew Coggeshall on Gypsum Lane, and Mr. William Sherman on Wyatt Road were totally demolished. The peach and fruit crops are estimated a total failure, one man placing his loss at \$8,000 in peaches. The rafts at the bathing beaches, Sandy Point and Third Beach, were blown ashore. At least five boats were sunk at Third Beach. One belonging to Mr. Prescott Van Astyne was pulled up and taken ashore on Wednesday afternoon and work was commenced on the others. This boat had the rudder and propeller torn off and other damage done. Mr. Van Astyne lost all his lobster pots and about 40 live lobsters in a car, as well as other fishing paraphernalia.

Billboards were badly wrecked. There seemed to be spots which escaped entirely, only a few branches and the foliage being torn. The corn fields were badly whipped and in some instances the corn was torn up by the roots. A number of small boats were smashed on the shores of this town. It is reported that the power cruiser belonging to Mr. Moses Taylor was torn from its moorings, and smashed. One resident stated that it was the worst August storm since 1885.

Mrs. Oscar C. Manchester has returned to her home, after spending a week with her son, Dr. Harry Manchester, in Saylesville.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Smith have as guest Mr. Smith's aunt, Mrs. Edmund Loline of Lowell, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Sherman and Mr. Miles Mosher have returned from a motor trip to New Hampshire and other places of interest.

Miss Kate L. Durfee is spending her two weeks' vacation in Albany, N. Y., where she is visiting her niece, Mr. George L. Sward.

Mrs. Martha Stafford Aloise, the night operator at the Portsmouth Telephone Exchange, and her son, Paul Aloise, have returned from an auto mobile trip to New London, Conn.

The road near Sandy Point has been repaired and is much improved. The condition of this part of the hill was in a very dangerous condition.

Repairs and improvements are being made at the Union Christian Church.

The regular meeting of Sarah Rebekah Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., was held on Wednesday evening at Oakland Hall, with a good attendance. Nomination of officers for the coming year was held. A social hour followed and fancy cookies and soda were served.

Mrs. Elizabeth W. Sherman has had as guests her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Sherman, and their daughter Mildred of Providence.

Mr. John S. Brazill of Arizona and Mrs. Farrell J. Lynch of New York have been the guests of their sister, Mrs. Joseph Pacheco. Mr. C. Miller Shomake of Virginia has also been guest of Mr. and Mrs. Pacheco.

It is reported that 2500 persons were present at the recent Klan Field Day which was held in this town.

The Hummocks Station was turned bottom side up in the storm Tuesday. Several cottages which were on move-

Mrs. Jethro J. Peckham has returned to her home at Pocasset Lodge after visiting her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Austin, in Springfield, Mass. Mrs. Peckham accompanied Mr. and Mrs. James H. Handy, formerly of this town but now of Newport. The party made the trip by automobile, stopping en route at Rutland, Mass., where they had lunch with Senator Howard R. Peckham. Miss Mary Petty of Westport, Mass., was also a member of the party.

Women Surely Have Keen
Sense of Money Values

If the average woman were without a sense of money values, as charged by a budget expert, the average American family would have less money in the bank than it has. Elaborating the girl who lives at home and can spend her earnings for pretty things, and whose extravagance is one of the manifestations of her youth, it would have been fairer to say the average housewife of America has a very keen appreciation of the value of money and how hard it is for the husband to earn it. It is probably quite true that women do not budget their expenses; neither did the great United States government until a few years ago. If the budget expert would go into the stores patronized by the wives of wage earners and note with what care and anxiety the customers spend their money and how anxious they are to get full value, she might revise her judgment a bit. With due respect to the paragraphs, the women are shrewd buyers. The hardly saved dollars which bulk so large in savings fund reports and bank deposits are there they are because the women of the country have put them there, often against the will of their husbands. The average man is a much swifter spender than a woman, and despite the jokes of the paragraphs and comic artists, all women do not throw away money on innumerable hats and gowns. The budget expert did less than justice to her own sex when she criticized their financial acumen.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Japanese Houses by No
Means Things of Beauty

The clay walls which surround a Japanese farm in Java are usually two or three meters high. Very often they rest upon a foundation of stones and are covered with a heavy layer of rushes which are to protect them from destructive tropical rains. A door in the wall is closed at night with wooden or bamboo planks, the Detroit News states. The walls around farms of "poeng-garas" or district mayors, are usually built of more substantial material. The same is true of the houses of Japanese princes. Yet while these latter houses may be elaborately decorated, they resemble the more humble dwellings in that they are exceedingly filthy. The numerous members of the family—parents, brothers, sisters, nieces, nephews, married or unmarried—live in a single house. The pigs, dogs and goats found on every Japanese farm are kept in a separate hut. The loan huts are usually built upon wooden slatways and are exceedingly ugly and uncleanly. On each farm one will also find bamboo baskets to house the fowls.

Words We Have Clipped

A few years ago a music-hall comedian made a great hit by clipping familiar words, and we still hear him imitating in colloquial conversation, London T. B. H. says. People say "impossible" for impossible, "biz" for business and "push" for passion. But such clipped words are not destined to appear in any dictionary, and we must go back much farther in the history of words to find that when we say: "He led the van," we mean the "vanguard"; when we speak of a pair of van horses, we mean "cervan"; when we retire to the "drawing room," we ought to say the "with-drawing room"; when we talk of a "hobby" we refer to riding a "hobby-horse"; when we talk of sport we mean "disport," of "tending" we mean "attending," or a "cute" lawyer we mean acute, and of a "still" we mean a distillery.

Refuge in Silence

Mrs. Scribba, whose highly colored imagination was well known in her neighborhood, was called as a witness in a damage suit. "The evidence which you will give to the court shall be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth," said the clerk. "Yes," quavered Mrs. Scribba, now thoroughly frightened and unable to think of one word of the story she had resolved to tell—a story in which she was the heroine.

"Well," asked the judge, "what have you got to say about the case?" "Well, judge," she replied, "with the limitations I've just had put on me, I don't think I've anything at all to say!"

Fair Enough

Rents were exceedingly high in that part of the city in which the young couple felt they had to live. After looking at apartment after apartment they began to get discouraged. At length, after looking at one that just suited them, they expressed indignation when the agent told them the rent would be \$180 a month. "I can't ask less, because of the view," the agent said. "Well, I'll tell you what we'll do," the young husband replied, "You knock off \$50 a month and we'll sign a contract never to look at the view."

Circles Around Moon

Circles around the moon are caused by moisture in the atmosphere. It frequently happens that the sunlight reflected from the moon to the earth is so refracted by the atmospheric moisture that a ring or circle is formed. The more moisture there is in the atmosphere the smaller the circle will appear. The form and size of the ring will depend entirely upon the particular condition and quantity of moisture in the air.

Big Lips for Beauty
Is Idea of Africans

The women of the Lake Tchad region of Central Africa vie with one another as to who can possess the longest lips. When girls are about four or five years old their future husbands pierce a hole in the center of the upper and lower lips with a big thorn or a knife. Through these holes he places thick straws or reeds. In a few weeks, when the girl has become used to the punctures, wooden pegs the size of a lead pencil are pushed into the holes, says London T. B. H. Three months later, when the lips have become accustomed to the distension, larger pegs are inserted. At twenty-five a fashionable matron of the Sarus-Djilges tribe is likely to have disks seven inches wide in the lower lip and five inches wide in the upper. Up to this time the disks stick straight out like birds' bills, but now they drop down from their weight. After this larger disks are inserted about once a year. It is a matter of social pride with a woman to go on increasing her lips as long as possible.

Raise Fine Specimens
of Butterfly in France

Butterfly culture in the south of France is rapidly growing in popularity. Here, under expert scientific guidance, hundreds of beautiful specimens are bred. The farms are provided with special leafy trees and plants on which the eggs are hatched. Directly the young appear the branches are taken to a well-ventilated room, where they are placed in jars of water. As soon as the caterpillars have eaten up this first supply of leaves fresh branches are provided. Having been in an even temperature for about two weeks, the young caterpillars are taken into the open, where they are placed on plants protected from birds by nets. When fully grown this protective net is removed and sooth they retire into cocoons or roll themselves up into leaves. These are collected and stored in boxes, where in a very short time butterflies of wonderful hues are evolved. Cross-breeding has been tried and numerous experiments are conducted to obtain brilliant and original markings on the wings of these insects, which are afterward sold to collectors or for the adornment of women's hats and dresses.

Fable of the Four Men

"I got off a street car this morning," said a doctor, "and being in no hurry I began moralizing on the actions and probable character of three men who had alighted just ahead of me. The first one was even then halfway down the block and was going on with such rapid strides that he had already put a couple of hundred yards between himself and the next man. 'There,' thought I, 'goes a hustler—a man who's bound to succeed in life.' The second man was walking rather slowly and I impressed me as one who would do fairly well, perhaps, in this world. But the last fellow was just dawdling along in the most shiftless sort of way. I very quickly set him down as a loafer. "Just then another idea came home to me. All three were ahead of me!"—Pathfinder Magazine.

Turf Natural Filter

France's experiments with natural turf have shown that it is an excellent material from which to form beds for the filtering of sewage. A volume of between three and four cubic meters of sewage can be purified every day for every square meter of the surface of the turf. An experimental turf filter that has been in use for more than seven months shows diminution of efficiency. If a larger proportion of sewage than that mentioned is employed the filter proves less effective, but it recovers its power when the amount of sewage is reduced to the proper proportion. Chemical analysis and the effects upon fish put into the filtered water unite in testifying to the efficiency of the process.

French Butter Markets

During the months of June, July and August the butter markets of Normandy are an interesting sight to the visitors. The peasants assemble in the market squares of the various towns, almost in military formation, with their baskets filled with large pats of butter, each done up in the whitest of cloths. The buyers walk along the lines and bargain for the wares, tasting samples before deciding. If the prospective buyer is satisfied with the flavor of one morsel he knows he may rely on the rest of it being equally good, for the French law regarding the adulteration of food is very strict, and a fraudulent seller is severely dealt with.

Poor Henry!

A Baltimore man, who was formerly a resident of a town on the eastern shore, recently revisited his old home town after an absence of many years. One day he was talking with an old friend about various people he formerly knew. "What became of the Hall family?" he inquired. "Oh," said the latter, "Tom Hall did very well. Got to be an actor out on the Pacific coast. Bill, the other brother, is something of an artist in New York, and Lucy, the sister, is doing literary work. But Henry never amounted to much. It took all he could lay his hands on to support the others."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Good Motto for Life:
"Bring Out the Best"

Did you ever stop to think what kind of a woman your wife would have been if you had not asked her to marry you? Or did you ever imagine what type of man your husband would have been if you had not answered "Yes"? Have you ever crushed any ambition, chased away any talents or driven inspiration from your household? What have you done to increase or develop your life partner's talents? Whether you are aware of it or not, you have either brought out the best side of this partner's life or buried all that was good in him or her. A good many of us possess two sides. There are more Doctor Jekylls and Mr. Hydes in the world than we realize. How frequently your opinion of a man and some one else's do not tally! You will often say: "I can't see how Brown tolerates Jones; he's the meanest man in the world!" And yet Brown has found the better side of Jones. Have you found the better side of your husband or wife? Have you done anything to bring that better side to the front?—Chicago Journal.

China Had Great Ruler
In Ch'in Shih Huang

Fifty miles south of the Chinese city of Peking has been discovered the walls of an ancient city, which flourished over 2,000 years ago. The walls embrace greater area than the walls of Peking and lie buried at an average depth of four feet. Late in the Second century B. C., there arose a king in the then comparatively small China, who compared favorably with Alexander in conquests and empire building and whose empire lasted almost until the present day. This was Ch'in Shih Huang, or Shih Huang Ti ("The First Emperor"), whose rule ending in 209 B. C., marks the close of the feudal period and the beginning of the empire in Chinese history. Shih Huang Ti subdued the feudal princes, built the famed great Chinese wall and successfully defended the country against the Tartars from the north, standardized money, transportation, writing and other things which aided centralization, and destroyed as much of the ancient classics and traditions as possible, with the idea that the history of the Chinese empire should begin with his reign.

Guiana Blow Gun

Perhaps the most elaborate form of blowgun is that made by the Indians of the Guianas. It consists of an inner tube fashioned from a certain palm which grows very thin and straight. The plithy center and the knots are knocked out with a hardwood stick, and the bore, about one-half inch in diameter, is ground to a machine finish with a rough leaf which cuts like sandpaper. This barrel is then inclosed for protection in an outer casing made of two lengths of hardwood grooved down the center, glued together and bound with ornamental cane and beadwork, says the Detroit News. A lip piece of carved wood is carefully fitted, and sights are added—actual front and rear sights, the latter open, the lower jaw and canine teeth of some small jungle cat—and the weapon is then a completed xarabalan, a field piece of some eight to ten or twelve feet in length, according to the available length of the original inner tube.

Joke on Archeologists

Fossils of prehistoric animals which lived during the great Ice age are found in certain layers of blue clay in Tennessee. Man, it has been claimed, arrived on the scene thousands of years after these blue clay deposits were made. Recently, however, geologists working near the site of an old Indian earthwork found some of this same sort of blue clay. Underneath this clay were human bones. The discovery was exciting—the geological evidence seemed to place the first Tennesseans back with Ice age fossils. Then some kill-joy in the party discovered that the Indians had evidently transported this clay from some distance and packed it down into flat layers resembling geological strata.

Valuable Black Walnut

A number of native black-walnut trees have been discovered whose nuts possess superior cracking qualities. By means of axons or buds from the original trees, these are being propagated in greater numbers each year, since the value of the nut crop is thereby greatly enhanced and the timber is of the same high quality as that of other walnut trees. Stocks of these selected trees are available in limited numbers from the owners and make possible the growing of valuable nut trees about the home or in nut orchards, says the American Forestry association.

Forced to Beg Off

An indefatigable traveler, arriving in New York, did not go to the palatial caravansary he usually patronized but put up in an obscure hotel on a side street. But the very next day he bumped into the manager of the down-to-the-minute hostelry where he had always stopped and where he was known so well. "Why, Mr. Blank," was the shocked greeting, "in New York and not stopping with us?" "It's this way, old fellow," explained Blank contritely. "I'm too tired this trip to live up to the unparalleled service you give."

OLD ALASKA CUTTER
IS JAMMED IN ICE

Exiles in North Will Wait in
Vain for Yearly Visit

Washington.—The venerable coast guard cutter, the Bear, has made its last journey to the Arctic. It is plucked in the ice somewhere, 1,000 miles north of Umanak, two propellers are broken, it has a score of dents in its side and headquarters has radioed order to give up, to return home from the fiftieth annual cruise into the Far North. So "Healy's puk oomlak" will not take the mail and the messages from civilization to Point Barrow this year. The old vessel, named Healy's Fire Canoe by the natives when Captain Healy used to guide it into the northern waters, no more will brighten the lives of those lost from the world for a year at a time. It has been branded unsafe, unseaworthy, and when it gets back to the States, if it does, its last voyage will be ended. It will be dismantled.

It was on May 2 that the Bear, in command of Captain Cochran, steamed away from the Golden Gate. Its skipper bore the usual broad instructions: "To aid all peoples, to assist commerce, to open lines of communication," and last, but not of its most important duties, "to carry the mail to every village not reached by the Bering sea patrol." The farthest north of these is Point Barrow.

Half a dozen times in June the Bear was caught in the ice. Men acquainted with the north, brawny and willing, freed it and it sought another means of egress, but July 5 found it facing "heaviest ice" and a day later it was held fast again.

Although Captain Cochran's last message indicated his belief that he would have little difficulty in returning as soon as ice conditions permit, Rear Admiral Billard, the commandant, and others at coast guard headquarters fear that the old boat may not emerge safely. Congress was asked at its last session to appropriate money for a new craft to replace the Bear, but the bill got lost in the jam. Its sister ships, the Thetis and the Resolute, long ago were dismantled, but not until each had served for years.

Found \$52,000 and Still
Is Waiting for Reward



There are honest folks in this world. Here's one. Charles Brown of Salem, Mass., recently found a bag containing \$52,000 in cash and bonds. He turned it over to a mysterious Doctor McKnight who promised to give Brown a house and lot. Brown has not seen McKnight since, nor has he received his house and lot. However, he is living in hopes.

Zeppelin Built for U. S.
May Fly Over North Pole

Berlin.—Members of the German personnel of the Zeppelin now being built for America at Friedrichshafen declare the air cruiser will fly over the North Pole in a test flight should conditions remain favorable. The members of the expedition have been told to prepare for a test flight beginning in August. The tests must be over by August 15, as the craft is to be turned over to the United States early in September.

Bobbed Hair Game
Sportier Than 'Beaver'

Paris.—It is now almost impossible to discover women with long hair in Paris, and a new game has been invented which is more successful than "beaver" was some time ago. Each time a woman who has long hair is spotted in the street by one of the players ten points is awarded, but the game becomes somewhat boring, for there are far fewer unbobbed women than bearded men. Colored wigs are again popular, and the other evening at a fashionable "souper d'artistes" in the Champs Elysees no fewer than 35 wigs were seen in the assembly.

THEIR PAST LIFE
THEIR OWN AFFAIR

"It Isn't What You Used to
Be" in Wyoming

I cannot pick out and describe, even in a line or two each, all those first neighbors of mine in Wyoming; fairly distant neighbors most of them, living anywhere from five to forty miles away, writes Struthers Burt in the Saturday Evening Post. I cannot even give a satisfactory composite picture of the curiously cosmopolitan society, surfaced by common desires and common traditions, that distinguishes most cattle country. In the case of my country, not so cosmopolitan as some others I have known.

There was, for instance, the handsome son of a great New York family, who had been sent West because he was thought to be a drunkard, but who developed—unlike most of his fellow transients—into the shrewdest and most sober of gentlemen; and there was the son of an American admiral the rest of whose family lived in Florida; and there was an ex-policeman from Pennsylvania, who had shot a man, justifiably but had decided to emigrate; and there was the illegitimate offspring of a race famous in New England; and Dodge, the Harvard man; and another man whose talk was of the roughest, but who occasionally let drop a phrase astonishing in its delicacy and sureness of education; and there was the mysterious heir of a South African official, who had a photograph of two beautiful sisters.

These, and more like them, and then a score of men whose real names and stories were never known at all.

The heir of the South African official is still in the country, and will be there forever. He was shot a few years ago by a boy who had worked for us, and the shooting was so necessary that the boy was never even arrested.

The Boer, between whom and the boy there had been bad blood for a long while, rode over to the boy's ranch, announcing his intention of murdering him; and arriving at the door, placed his horse between him and the cabin and attempted to shoot the boy and his wife through the window.

A strange fellow this Boer, a charming, blue-eyed, curly-headed young man with a slight foreign lisp. He had been a mounted policeman in the Canadian Northwest and a top cowpuncher everywhere, but he told me he had once fallen and injured his head, and I don't think he had ever got over the injury, for he was undoubtedly insane at moments. He could never spend a night at a ranch without taking something away the next morning, and then you would find the thing he had taken, up the road where he had thrown it half an hour later. One time I was riding with him through the fringe of cottonwood that bounds the ranch on the south. He sniffed the scented air. "This always reminds me," he said, in his soft voice, "of ballrooms."

One of the Alert

Lord Beaverbrook, the multimillionaire, told a story at a dinner in New York. "You American business men are so alert," he said, "that it's easy to believe the anecdote about young Higginson. "Young Higginson called on Banker Bonus and said: "Mr. Bonus, I will take up only two minutes of your time. I have come to ask you for your daughter's hand, sir." "Young man," said the wealthy banker, "do you—"

"Yes, sir," said young Higginson, "I do realize that Annette has been reared in the lap of luxury, but this luxury the dear girl is ready to forego."

"Can you—"

"Yes, sir, I can. Not as you have done, of course, but comfortably and respectfully. My salary, sir, is a good one, and my prospects excellent."

"Will you—"

"Yes, sir, I will carry a life policy large enough to provide for Annette adequately in case I should be taken away."

"Would you—"

"No, sir; I would not expect to live with you in this palatial home. My savings have enabled me to purchase in the suburbs a modest ten-room bungalow with two baths, and I have actually had the good fortune to secure from a cook the promise to come to us at the very modest figure of \$80 a month."

"The banker held out his hand cordially.

"Young man," he said, "I like your style. You can have her. Good—"

"Morning, sir."—Detroit Free Press.

Italy's Many Tongues

Some candidates at the Italian general election find a knowledge of languages useful. In the towns of Lecce and Reggio di Calabria a majority of the inhabitants speak only Greek, while in other parts of southern Italy and Sicily Albanian is the prevailing tongue. French is the mother-tongue of over 100,000 natives of the districts of Aoste, Pignerol and Suza, and German of some 12,000 in Piedmont and Venetia, while Catalan is largely spoken in Sardinia. German, Serbian, Slovenian and other Slav dialects prevail in the provinces annexed since the war, while the inhabitants numbered 1,584,661 at the time of the 1921 census.

1,000,000 SUFFER
FROM HAY FEVER

Development of Suburbs
Helps Increase Disease

New York.—The records of the American Hay Fever association indicate that the victims of hay fever in the United States are more than 1,000,000, and that the number is steadily increasing, both apparently and actually. This is set forth by William Scheppegrell, A. M., M. D., president of the American Hay Fever association, and chief surgeon of the hay fever and asthma clinic, Charity hospital, New Orleans, in a paper on the subject for the United States public health service.

The apparent increase is attributed to the fact that many cases of hay fever, especially those occurring outside of the most common fall season and formerly classified as summer colds, rhinitis, recurrent catarrh, etc., are now more generally recognized as hay fever. The increase is also real, as the increase in facilities of transportation, by means of automobiles and trolley cars, has resulted in an increase in the development of suburban settlements, practically all of which are more or less directly exposed to pollen infestation. In view of the importance of hay fever, as regards both the large number affected and the length and severity of the symptoms, Doctor Scheppegrell says the treatment of this disease demands a most careful consideration.

Care in Choosing Homes. In the selection of homes hay fever subjects should choose localities distant from weed-infested areas, concludes the paper. "The pollen of the grasses and of the summer hay fever weeds generally does not ordinarily travel very far, and a mile is usually a safe distance. The pollen of the ragweeds and other fall hay fever weeds, however, is very buoyant and in windy weather may travel five miles or more."

The effects of tree pollens should also be borne in mind by persons subject to hay fever. In view of the large number of persons in the United States afflicted with hay fever, the subjects of trees and plants from a hay fever standpoint should be given due consideration by the modern landscape architect. "During their attacks of hay fever patients should avoid localities infested with weeds generally, and especially with those weeds to the pollen of which they are sensitive. Should their neighborhood be infested with weeds, and an ordinance be in force prohibiting such condition, it should, in the interest of public health, be reported to the board of health. "Electric fans should be avoided during the hay fever season, as the chilling of the surface of the skin tends to react on the mucous membrane of the nose, and in this way to increase the nasal irritation. In addition to this, the current of air from the fans disturbs the dust, which contains its proportion of pollen during the hay fever season, the inhalation of which increases the discomfort of the patient. "Hay fever subjects are frequently surprised that their symptoms are aggravated in theaters, where they expected protection from atmospheric pollen. The reason is that modern amusement halls, operating in summer are practically all supplied with typhoon fans. These draw in the pollen-laden air in enormous quantities and force it into the auditorium, where the effect is quickly felt by those sensitive to these pollens. Such places of amusement should, therefore, be avoided by unimmunized hay fever subjects during the season of their attacks. Exercise is Beneficial. "A reasonable amount of exercise is beneficial; but this should be taken without increased exposure to the hay fever pollen. Swimming, especially in salt water, is an excellent form of exercise. "A cold shower after a warm bath is an excellent means of toning the skin and stimulating the nervous system in hay fever cases. The regular practice of this makes the patient less sensitive to changes of temperature and to air currents which tend to increase the nasal irritation in these cases. The cold showers should be followed by vigorous rubbing and are beneficial in all cases except when the patient fails to react from the shower and when they are contraindicated on account of high blood pressure or other reasons. "Before making a change in residence, with a view of obtaining benefit in hay fever, especially if the change is to be permanent, the patient should consult a physician familiar with the etiology of hay fever. Unless this is the case, not only may the result be disappointing, but the conditions may even be aggravated. "Railroad trips during the hay fever season should, if possible, be avoided by hay fever patients, as they usually cause severe attacks."

Use of Private Airplanes

Made Easier in England

London.—Private airplane flying is to be simplified in Great Britain by the abolishment of the Airborne regulations requiring that a plane must be passed as airworthy every day and must land only at a recognized aerodrome. A plane now will be certified as airworthy in the first place, and then it is up to the owner to keep it in condition.

Found Treasure Where

Thrown Brick Landed

An ancient Sumerian library of cuneiform tablets has been found by the simple expedient of throwing a brick on a spot on the side of a hill under which the library has lain hidden for centuries. The discovery was made by Professor Langdon, the American-born Oxford Assyriologist, who is directing the Weid-Brundell expedition excavations at the ruins of the Babylonian city of Kish, near Bagdad.

The discovery of the library occurred just in time to stop the preparations for the suspension of the excavating work, for it was the opinion of the leaders of the expedition that the library had been destroyed with other missing sections of the city.

"I was convinced," said Professor Langdon in writing of the discovery, "that if still existing a certain library lay on the western side of a certain mound and I dug there valiantly for weeks. The idea that the library was there disturbed my mind and even haunted my sleep. In despair, and grasping a chance of divination, I went alone to the top of the mound and chose a brick of the age of Nebuchadnezzar which lay at my feet, and marked on it an arrow.

Then, after blindfolding myself, and turning round many times to lose my bearings, I threw the brick backward over my head.

"The next morning digging was recommenced at the place indicated by the arrow, and within two hours a large nest of valuable literary tablets was found."

The library is by far the most important find the expedition has made during its three years' work. It is expected to yield literary treasures which even the libraries of the Pharaohs have not contained. Already 20 rooms of the library have been uncovered, all of which are filled with tablets, and there are 20 more rooms yet to be explored.

Kish is the oldest capital of ancient Babylon, and was founded immediately after the flood. The excavated ruins show the city to have been five miles long and four miles wide, and it is here that the oldest known kings of history lived. Much is known of the history of the city from other sources, but the story of its birth and prosperity still have to be found in the ancient records.

He Looked Ahead

An aged man in an interurban car near Dunreth glanced out of the car window at a clump of new trees and, growing reminiscent, said:

"When I was a youngster, mother told me that the back eighty acres would be mine some day. I thought that if it was going to be mine I'd do something for it. I gathered two bushels of fine walnuts one day and, taking them to the eighty, planted them all over the farm—wherever I thought they would be able to grow without future molestation.

Fifty years later, when the farm was sold, the walnut timber on that farm brought me as much as the land itself."

All of which goes to show that reforestation may be more profitable than is indicated by the oriental proverb, which, viewing it from a slow-growth angle, runs:

"He who planteth a tree loveth others than himself."—Indianapolis News.

"Black Magic"

Black magic is as old as the black race and, if there were not some good in it, it would hardly have survived. Belief in it is universal throughout savage Africa. Even in the minds of our educated, American negroes different degrees of magic times still reverberate. Uneducated negroes are still believers. If you wish to test the truth of this statement, about "Voodoo" at a negro in the dark. His rabbit's foot is a token of magic.

Black magic has never been scientifically studied. If it were thoroughly investigated, Captain Haxelien, who spent two years in Central Africa before coming to California to take charge of Henry Huntington's medical manuscripts, thinks that amid a mass of superstitions a few fundamental truths would be discovered, which might prove beneficial to humanity as a whole.—Ransome Sutton, in San Francisco Chronicle.

In place of butter the native Filipinos use coconut oil thickened with hardened (hardened) cottonseed oil imported from America.

Japanese Fruit Trees

Japan is full of cherry and plum trees, but the Japanese eat the blossoms and throw away the fruit.

Not Worth the Price

That departs with his own honor for vulgar praise doth it too dear.—Ben Jonson.

Took Time to Build

Forty-three popes reigned during the building of St. Peter's cathedral, Rome.

Wise Words

In abundance prepare for scarcity.—Mencius.

"Getting Even"

A great deal of "getting even" has at last to melt down into just crumbling.

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

WHY HE
CHANGED
HIS MIND

By ADDIE GRAVES

(Copyright, 1924, McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Veda Atwood watched Montrose Tremaine, with high head thrown back, stride down the path to his car.

"He's exactly as I pictured him," she said to herself; "like his name, aristocratic appearing, and in his own opinion decidedly superior and exacting."

Montrose Tremaine had answered an advertisement of Vera's for summer boarders, and had written that he was coming with the intention of staying a month.

"If the place suits him," Vera had correctly interpreted.

He arrived in a shiny roadster, smiled condescendingly, examined the house inside with critical eyes, chose a room and remained in it about five minutes, when he returned with his several handbags to the door, and delivered his verdict to Vera, who was packing eggs on the piazza.

"I do not think I would like to stay, but I will pay for what trouble I have made you."

In spite of her admonitions, Vera was surprised, but her innate pride prompted her to reply quickly, "Oh, that's all right," and when Mr. Montrose Tremaine rather discomfitedly drove away, Vera turned and smiled at him; but that gentleman gazed determinedly over the highway.

"I wonder whether it was my black apron (over the white one he could not see), the ducks he spied, or the lack of new paint on the house. If he had stopped to partake of the Maryland fried chicken, green peas and raspberry shortcake planned for him I think he would have put up with even the petty shortcomings of the place."

While Mr. Montrose Tremaine was establishing himself at the highly decorated overnight tea-house of Alberta Fisk (that he had approvingly surveyed on the way to Vera's rather out of repair home), "Old Man Squires" drove up to Vera's with another young man, quite unassuming, though just as well groomed as Mr. Montrose Tremaine.

"Here's a young man I picked up at the station. He saw your advertisement in the paper and thought he would come incognito and investigate your place. My solid recommendations of your cooking and various other qualifications quickly decided him to remain and send for his sister. If you will be so kind as to include her in your hospitality."

So Howard Flint consumed the Maryland chicken, green peas and raspberry shortcake compounded for Mr. Montrose Tremaine, and exchanged confidences with that gentleman next day, receiving in return the information that Mr. M. T. was decidedly empty in the region of his tummy, having subsisted on cream of tomato soup and a wee custard, with a thin piece of sponge cake the night before, and a dish of oatmeal with an egg dropped on a thin slice of toasted baker's bread for breakfast.

In turn, Howard Flint repeated the exchange confidence to Vera, whose mysterious smile he did not know how to interpret. The following evening, Alberta Fisk inveigled Mr. M. T., who was now feeling entirely empty, into escorting her to a lawn party for the benefit of the Y. I. A., excusing the more-than-ever scanty supper as due to lack of time for its preparation, adding: "There will be plenty of delicious refreshments at the party, especially at my own table."

Delighted at the prospect of getting filled up, Mr. Montrose Tremaine trotted along beside his highly rouged landlady. The refreshments she served him were cream cheese and olive sandwiches, the size and thickness of half dollars. After devouring ten of these at ten cents each, he slyly escaped and strolled around until Howard Flint assailed him and deposited his shivering form on a stool in front of Vera's booth.

"Now have something to eat and fill up—on me—for the benefit of the Y. I. A.," joyfully insisted Flint.

Mr. Montrose Tremaine recognized Vera, in spite of the artistic New York evening gown she adorned. His face attained the shade of the currant jelly she served with his epicurean chicken salad. Artificially himself, he appreciated "the real thing" (as he quickly recognized her) when he saw it. Forced to accept the hospitality of Howard Flint, whom he now loathed next to himself for his own stupidity, he was obliged to eat from the hand of charity that he had repudiated, and gracefully, with due praise, give thanks for it.

And, worse punishment, he had to accompany Alberta Fisk home, upbraiding himself inwardly for losing the only thing he had ever looked on as worth while. Incidentally, he had also learned that Vera was the young author lately so often mentioned, and that Howard Flint was a renowned illustrator.

"I didn't want to stay, and now I would give all but life to stay forever," despaired Mr. Montrose Tremaine.

Howard Flint found Mr. Montrose Tremaine lying face down by the brook side. His fish line caught up in a tree. Poking him in the ribs with the end of his own pole, he inquired:

"Not doing, are you, Mr. M. T.?"

Mr. Montrose Tremaine slowly attained an upright position.

"Oh, I'm not empty any longer. I infer that my landlady has decided to annex me to herself and the tea-room. I had feed cantaloupe, tenderloin steak, baked potatoes, griddle cakes and maple syrup for breakfast; for dinner, roast chicken, hot-house tomatoes, blueberry pie and ice cream. I feel a long sight worse than I did yesterday, every way."

"Too bad, old top. My sister is coming this afternoon, and I had coaxed Miss Atwood to admit you to our family circle."

Montrose Tremaine groaned again—harder—then sprang up with stubborn resolve.

"Come up to the tea-house and abdicate me, will you?"

"I'm equal to the occasion," laughed Flint.

It was an easy get-away; the landlady was marketing. A note and two banknotes left with the maid evaded a scene, except for the benefit of the latter, who tactfully had appropriated one of the yellowbacks.

Mr. Montrose Tremaine boldly ignored his past blunder and attacked the problem of a come-back with the best of judgment.

He fed the chickens and ducks and looked them up nights; picked fruit and vegetables and did errands with his car; he swept the piazza, the shed and even the kitchen, and was so helpful to Vera that Flint had small chance for any attentions. Yet, when opportunity offered, Flint made Tremaine inauspiciously jealous.

To Flint's sister, who mischievously, and apparently unconsciously put herself in the way, he was frigidly polite. As for Vera, she sometimes turned to hide a smile, and sometimes looked slightly anxious.

It all came to a crisis one afternoon when Tremaine came upon Flint and his sister in a hammock back of the garden. The affection they were displaying was emphatically not brotherly and sisterly. An hour later, Flint approached the unavoidable explanation:

"It's quite all right, old man. My sister is really my wife; she's writing a story and I am illustrating it. To make it ring true, we came here as brother and sister—the only way we could come except as man and wife. Miss Atwood has been aware of our true relationship all the time, and she has a corking good story out of the mix-up, too. Great sport, eh?"

"You have been real cute," sarcastically replied Mr. Montrose Tremaine, with conflicting relief and chagrin; and his refusal to be made a fool of by your clever sister has lengthened the comedy."

"Come on, old man, be a sport. It's all to your good; go ahead and test it."

Tremaine dug a couple of hills of potatoes and carried them to the house, deciding to "test it" at the earliest opportunity.

"I don't know how I'd get along without my gardener," gratefully exclaimed Vera.

Tremaine hastily washed his hands at the kitchen sink while Vera washed the potatoes. She could not very well refuse him when he clasped her lightly to him, pleading:

"Please, please, can I stay always, and will you be the gardener's wife?"

"As I cannot get along without you, I will be Mrs. John Jones. I have known all the time that Mr. Montrose Tremaine was John Jones, the popular song writer," answered Vera, vigorously scrubbing a potato.

Old-Time Belief in
"Breeding of Gems"

Many superstitions have always centered round precious stones. One of the most curious of these is, perhaps, the belief that it is possible to "breed" certain gems.

This strange belief was formerly widely held. One of the earliest inquiries made by the Royal society was into this very subject. Learning that diamonds were found in gravel, and that if the gravel were left undisturbed a second crop would materialize, the society began to dream dreams. So they asked one of the ship's captains affiliated with them to investigate the matter. Unfortunately, there is no record as to the result of this gentleman's inquiries, but one fears that the society found it rather disappointing, observes London Answer.

From the East comes a similar tradition regarding pearls. For long ages it has been believed in the Orient that it is possible to "breed" pearls by keeping them in rice. There is no evidence to support this belief, but to this day the pearl-fishers of Borneo place every ninth pearl they find in a bottle of rice.

Rather more scientific were the old Buddhist priests, who anticipated the modern methods of obtaining culture pearls by some centuries. They used to introduce tiny images of Buddha into oysters which they had caught, and then put them back into the water. When, later, the oysters were fished up, these images would be covered with pearls. The broken pearls, showing the images inside, were claimed as proof of the universal power of their deity.

One pretty story which has come down to us from remote ages, explains the origin of pearls by saying that they are dewdrops that have fallen at night into oysters floating with their shells open. The taster of the pearl, says this legend, depends on the moon. If the night is clear and moonlight, the pearls are bright; if, on the other hand, it is cloudy and the moon is hidden the pearls are dull.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over thirty years, has borne the signature of on the wrapper all these years just to protect the coming generations. Do not be deceived. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

Never attempt to relieve your baby with a remedy that you would use for yourself.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Why Stars Appear to
"Twinkle" in the Sky

The twinkling of stars is caused by the continual and frequent refraction of light waves as they pass through the layers of atmosphere which vary in density and temperature. As the light travels through the atmosphere the rays are bent back and forth so frequently that to an observer the stars themselves seem to dance and twinkle. A star close to the horizon usually twinkles more than one directly overhead. This is because the light rays reaching the observer travel a greater distance through the atmosphere. Besides, light travelling more or less parallel with layers of atmosphere is refracted more irregularly.—Pathfinder Magazine.

Why Small Town Is Famous

Amalfi, a seaport town of Italy, lying some 32 miles east of Naples, once a great and thriving republic, is now occupied by only a small population. For the second time in the century it was recently visited by a devastating land slide. Amalfi is proud of its past history and of its citizens. In the days of its greatness, it was a citizen of Amalfi, by name Flavio Gioja, who invented the mariner's compass. It was the Republic of Amalfi, also, which promulgated the maritime laws, adopted afterwards by neighboring powers. In the crypt of the Cathedral at Amalfi are said to repose the bones of St. Andrew. The doors of the crypt were cast in Constantinople in 1060.

Why "Pianoforte"

The invention of the pianoforte is properly accredited to Bartolomeo Cristofori (or Cristofori) of Padua, Italy, whose first instrument appeared in 1714. Other claimants for this honor are J. O. Schroeter, German, and Marinus, a Frenchman. The pianoforte was first introduced into England about 1760. The name is derived from two Italian words meaning soft and loud, respectively, and was given to the instrument because the notes (which are produced by the action of hammers on wires) may be increased or diminished in loudness at will.

Why Popcorn Pops

The exact cause of popping in popcorn is not very well understood. It was formerly believed that the sudden explosion of popcorn was caused by the expansion of certain oil when heated. But a recent authority says neither air nor oil has anything to do with the process. The popping of a grain of popcorn, says this authority, is an explosion due to the expansion under pressure of moisture contained in the starch grains. The explosion ruptures the outer coat, turns the grain inside out and exposes the white part of the grain.

His "Mean" Had Developed

Dean and Dorothy had always been good friends, and played nicely until Dean returned from a three months' visit to his aunt, who spoiled him. After playing with him the first afternoon of his return and finding him quarrelsome, Dorothy said: "My, Dean, but your mean grew a lot while you was gone."

Changed in Meaning

"Pomp" originally meant a procession, but as these were generally very splendid the word came to mean anything splendid, whilst the adjective, pompous, has come to mean a mere semblance of splendor. To say today that a man has a pompous manner is an insult.

How "Bachelor" Originated

The word was, in medieval days, applied to knights who were in the probationary stage of knighthood and to monks who had not taken the full vows of monasticism. In the medieval colleges this name bachelor was given to students who completed the first degree of their university career; in this sense the word was changed to read baccalaureus. Thus in earlier days it was not the conferring of a degree but the recognition of the student's ability to a higher course of study.

Why Called "Jayhawkers"

The name "Jayhawker" originated in Kansas during the contest over slavery before the Civil war. The border ruffians, who ravaged farms, drove away horses and carried on a guerrilla war, were called "Jayhawkers" by the free-soil men. The most probable derivation is from jayhawk, a fierce bird of prey, which it is said kills other creatures for the mere love of killing. The people of Kansas have been humorously nicknamed Jayhawkers and Kansas is known as the Jayhawk state.

Heroine Who Died Young

Grace Darling, the lighthouse keeper's daughter, whose rescue of five persons from the steamer wrecked near Longstone lighthouse on the Farne Islands, September 7, 1838, won world-wide fame, died at the age of twenty-seven.

Country of Snows

The heaviest snowfall in the United States occurs in the high Sierra Nevada of California and in the Cascade range of Washington and Oregon, where more than 65 feet of snow has fallen in a single winter.

Geography in Middle Ages

Scholars of the Middle ages up to the time of the discovery of America based all their knowledge of geography on the maps of Ptolemy, who flourished in the old Roman empire about 150 A. D.

Oil's Power to Spread

The spreading power of oil is so great that a single drop will form a film so infinitesimally thin and attenuated that it will cover no less than 40 square feet of space.

Now English Lakes

Subsidence of land in Cheshire, England, due to underground workings, have brought into existence lakes 30, 60 and 100 feet deep, where once there was solid earth.

Linked by Sorrow

Grief knits two hearts in closer bonds than happiness ever can; and common sufferings are far stronger links than common joys.—Lamartine.

Vanguard of Great Fleet

The first mechanically driven ship to make the complete voyage across the ocean was the Pige, which accomplished the journey in 1828.

It Must Be Terrible

We suppose that among inanimate objects none suffers more than a reducing girdle.—Toledo Blade.

Has Same Attributes

An evil-speaker differs from an evil-doer only in the want of opportunity.—Quintilian.

Few Have Such Wisdom

How wise must be one to be always kind.—Marie Ebner-Eschenbach.

Special Bargains

FALL AND WINTER WOOLENS

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign or domestic fabrics at 4 per cent. less than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 25. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

J. K. McLENNAN

184 Thames Street

NEWPORT, R. I.

Some Men Happy Only
When Finding Fault

There are people who have the queer taste to "enjoy being ill." And there are others who get into very nasty taste still more queer, says London Answer.

They seize on an annoyance with the same avidity and relish as a dog grabs a bone. Give them an annoyance, something with which to find fault, and they are happy!

They come down to breakfast, hoping that the meat may be a few minutes late, so that they can find fault. If the daily paper has not been delivered, or if the eggs are under-bolled, instead of being hard boiled, they are satisfied. There's something with which to find fault, and that is all they want. It is a tonic, and they are happily launched for the day.

Outwardly, they may seem to be in a state of great annoyance, but inwardly, they are self-satisfied and happy. Really they are in a singular category to drug-takers. Deprive the latter of what they want, and they are touchy and unapproachable. Give them what they want, and they are happy.

Those who suffer from "anxiety" are the same. Deprive them of annoyances, remove all opportunity of fault-finding, and they are like bears with sore heads. Give them plenty of chances of fault-finding, and they are happy. Why?

Well, it is because they have two vices. They are tyrannical and selfish. Fault-finding enables them to exercise their tyranny and to obtain enjoyment by making others miserable.

An illustration of this is afforded by one employer who went to his office half an hour earlier than usual, his heart full of anticipatory joy at the prospect of finding the staff late. But they were there, and at work, and he was so annoyed at being deprived of an opportunity to find fault that he gave them a terrible time for the rest of the day.

Despicable? Yes! But that employer has a crowd for company, and perhaps among those who read this there may be some whose consciences tell them they are in the crowd.

If so, they should get out of it! Each of us makes a different contribution to life; but the greatest contribution of all is, within our sphere and opportunities, to render the lives of others as happy as possible. Those who suffer from "anxiety" don't do this!

In the long run, too, they make their own lives miserable. For the man who starts is usually allowed to do it alone.

Name Worried Curate

I was named Ethelbert, but I was not christened in this country, and from year to year that formal ceremony was postponed until I had reached the ripened age of twelve. I suppose that my father was waiting for the time when my godfather, Mr. William Appleton, should come to England; but the time arrived when at Saint Margaret's at Westminster, I was christened. The curate who took me through my course was very much worried over my name, Ethelbert. I suppose he had some idea that in heaven I might be mistaken for a boy. He asked me very graciously if I would not take the Christian name of Mary, so there would not be any mistake on that score! I was confirmed by Bishop Ingham at Saint Paul's, a most beautiful service which I shall never forget.—From Billie Burke's "Reminiscences," in the Delineator.

Stream Has a "Kick"

Each year millions of dollars' worth of salmon and trout are to be saved in the state of Washington by the installation in the irrigation ditches of simple electric stops.

The fruitful Yakima valley and other irrigated sections of Washington that get their life-saving waters from tributaries of the mighty Columbia, or directly from that great river, have heretofore raised products of the soil with an accompanying sacrifice of at least \$2,000,000 worth of food-fish annually. This has been a tremendous sum to set against the value of the harvests of the fields, but while this wholesale destruction of salmon and trout seemed nothing short of criminal waste, there appeared no practicable way of stopping it.—St. Nicholas Magazine.

Find out what they didn't like and give them lots of it, is a good practice to try on crop pests.

Check up on farm records and inventories to see what it is costing to produce different crops.

Bees never became "tame"; men simply learn their habits and turn their labor to the benefit of mankind.

Immediately following the removal of a hay crop is the best time to harrow alfalfa if the soil is not too wet to pulverize.

The Mercury

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Saturday, August 30, 1924

Germany is said to have a lot of war weapons buried, and the allied problem is to keep them buried until they're rusty.

President Coolidge is back at Washington and hard at work after a brief vacation. It will be up to the people to keep him on the job at the White House for the next four years.

The world flight airmen are having a hard time in the cold regions of the north, but they expected to arrive in this country next week. If they accomplish the final stretch successfully, the United States will lead as heretofore.

Plans for New England week are progressing well, and September will see a concerted effort to sell New England goods to New England consumers. The Newport Chamber of Commerce might take notice and try to buy their printed matter in New England.

The Lafollette boom does not seem to be making much headway even in the West. The more conservative of his followers are dismayed by the support of the Socialist element and are preparing to desert his standard. But what else they could expect from such a rabid element would be hard to say.

It looks much like Jesse H. Metcalf as the Republican nominee for United States senator to succeed the late LeBaron B. Colt. At the annual outing of the Republican Club at Rocky Point Wednesday, Mr. Metcalf was enthusiastically received and his candidacy was endorsed by the assemblage. The party might go further and fare much worse. Mr. Metcalf is a man of ability and integrity and would well represent the state at Washington.

The Newport Historical Society has become one of the great institutions of Newport. It now holds in trust for perpetual preservation three of the old forts built in Revolutionary days, as well as the Liberty Tree at Thames and Farewell streets. In addition it is the depository of many valuable relics and heirlooms, which have been entrusted to its care by the owners. Its great growth and its activity in Newport affairs is largely due to the generosity and far-sightedness of its president, Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D. Long may he live!

The Democratic Presidential ticket is in a hard way and is making progress backward very rapidly. With Davis pointing with pride to the mistakes of individual Republicans, and with Brother Charlie Bryan uttering harmless platitudes, it is difficult to imagine the ticket drawing any of the independent vote away from Coolidge and Dawes. The regular Democrats will not win the election any more than will the regular Republicans—it is the great mass of independent voters who will decide the next Presidency. As between Coolidge, Davis and Lafollette, should there be any question for the thinking voter?

Rhode Island Republicans must pick the strongest possible candidate for United States Senator this fall. The Democrats will make a strong fight to carry the election, and the Republican administration cannot afford to have a Democrat sent from Rhode Island in the place of Senator Colt. There is no doubt whatever but that Rhode Island will support Coolidge, but it is also of the utmost importance that a solid Republican Congressional delegation be elected. Senator Gerry will, of course, retain his seat anyway, as his term does not expire this year, but a Republican senator and three Republican congressmen should be sent from Rhode Island.

THE REASON WHY

A writer in the National Republican puts it thusly: The papers are full of these Defense Day arguments. Our Army and Navy have degenerated so since the war I guess a lot of the Governors are ashamed to have a parade and show how little they have got. We are the only nation in the world that waits till we get into a war before we start getting ready for it. We were mighty glad to listen to General Pershing's advice during the war, when we trusted the lives of millions of our boys to him. I don't see why they can't listen to him now. Pacifists say that "If you are ready for war, you will have one." I bet you there has not been a man insulted Jack Dempsey since he has been champion.

NOT SO OLD AS CLAIMED

Methuselah, says a professor of Assyriology, may have lived to a ripe old age, but it probably was nothing like the age attributed to him by later chroniclers. In fact, he believes, most of the surprising ages of ancient Hebrews and Babylonians were "faked" in order to conceal a prevalent ignorance of history.

The people did not actually believe their legendary heroes lived to such ages, but they were certain the world was far older than they had definite knowledge of and consequently were forced to invent new heroes or to make the lives of such as they had stretch over the whole period of which they had fragmentary knowledge.

He suggests that these people guessed at a probable period and then divided it by the number of kings they knew about and thus assigned each king an approximate age.

Thus the Babylonians divided a period of 241,200 years among the eight kings before Hammurabi and another period of 492,000 years among ten other monarchs.

The Hebrews, he suggests, probably felt the urge of the same problem. Perhaps they simply multiplied known ages by 10 or some arbitrary number, in order to fill the historic gaps. Thus Methuselah may really have been around 66 years of age and was later credited with ten times as many years.

With the present tendency to lengthen the span of human life through better knowledge of the needs of the human body, we may really come nearer to attaining such venerable ages than the ancients whose longevity we have marveled at.

BETTER OUTLOOK FOR THE TROLLEY

A prominent financial writer sees hope for trolley lines again, after a period of misfortune in which many of them have lost money and some have gone out of business. The very cause which started their troubles is tending to end them—the multiplication of motor cars.

It is found now that with increasing automobile traffic, it is so much harder to drive, and progress through congested sections is so much slower, that large numbers of people are patronizing the street cars again. They may still keep their automobiles, but they do not drive down town with them so often.

As the congestion increases, the tendency will doubtless be more pronounced. People will ride in the way that is quickest and most convenient. When the electric street car offers that way, and at the same time costs less, it is bound to justify itself and win patronage.

This applies especially to city traffic, but also to traffic between cities in which the bus has become an eager competitor. The bus, too, suffers as motor traffic becomes more congested and slows down the speed of cars.

THE ENGLISH ANCESTRAL HOME OF PRESIDENTS

"A monument for all New England," one writer has called the ancestral home of the Adamses in Northamptonshire. "The British Cradle of American Presidents," another styles the county, and "the forty-ninth state." Inasmuch as the Sulgrave Institute has just taken over the Adams House, New Englanders will take new interest in that picturesque county.

Not only the Adamses but many other famous Americans trace back to Northamptonshire. In a region which a motor car can cover in a few minutes will be found eloquent remains of the forebears of Washington, Harding, William Penn and Benjamin Franklin. It was here that Franklin discovered the epitaph which he adapted for his own use: "The body of B. Franklin, Printer, (like the cover of an old book, its Contents Torn out and Stript of its Lettering and Gilding) Lies here, Food for Worms. But the Work shall not be lost; For it will (as he believ'd) Appear once more in a new and more elegant Edition, Revised and Corrected by the Author."

Mr. Earl H. Washburn of this city has a part in the Albee Stock Company in Providence next week. He received much commendation from the management for his work with the company last week.

Mr. Joseph H. Ward, a native of Middletown and a brother of the late Senator A. Herbert Ward, has been elected president of the Excelsior Savings Bank of New York.

Because of damage to traps and gear by the late storm, the fish dealers of Newport are hesitant about promising future delivery of lobsters, clams, or any kind of fish.

The public schools will open for the fall term on Monday, September 8th.

THE AUTHOR OF THE JOHN BROWN SONG

General Isaac R. Sherwood of Ohio, probably the oldest living general of the Civil War, in his Memorial Day address in the House of Representatives expressed the opinion that the World War produced no such marching songs as did the conflict between the states, and he praised several of them by name and recited anecdotes of their writers. As to the John Brown song he said:

"How many of the distinguished statesmen of this body know who wrote that song? It was written by Col. Fletcher Webster of the Twelfth Massachusetts regiment in camp at Boston harbor in 1861."

On this point, says the Boston Herald, the old soldier's memory is not correct. It is true that on July 24, 1861, the Fletcher Webster regiment marched down State street singing the song. By the Potomac camp fires the song brought from Boston by the regiment was sung a thousand times. In the autumn of that year James Freeman Clarke, Dr. and Mrs. Howe, and Gov. Andrew, witnessed some reviews near Washington. Dr. Clarke said: "We rode home by night through the Virginia woods, with Wisconsin and Pennsylvania troops marching by our side and singing 'John Brown's Body' while the moonlight glittered on their bayonets." The scene stirred the romantic in the nature of the Governor, and a remark he made to Mrs. Howe offered the suggestion, and the spectacle furnished the inspiration for the famous "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Almost every day the John Brown song was roared from the throats of hundreds of soldiers down Boston harbor, especially through the earlier years of the war. When the Thirty-second Massachusetts Infantry left Fort Warren on a Monday noon in May, on a hurry call from the front, the men marched through the saltpetre and aboard the ferryboat Daniel Webster, "with all the verses of the John Brown chorus from 600 throats to the accompaniment of their own drum corps."

Daniel Webster's son did not write the song. The historian of "The Old First" Massachusetts regiment gives a circumstantial account of the origin of the song, while certain companies were on coast defence duty at Fort Warren in May, 1861—how the garrison had a glee club, among whose members were Greenleaf, a Harvard College organist, and many men with New England names, together with a certain John Brown, "a jovial young Scot," humorous and "always a mark for wit," whose name was reminiscent of the Harper's Ferry episode. How the club on the night of May 24 amused themselves in a casemate with a popular religious refrain, "Say, Brothers, will you meet us?" with a "Glorious hallelujah" refrain. How they began to banter Brown and someone said, "This can't be John Brown, for John Brown's dead," and another added, "His body lies mouldering in the grave." And Henry J. Hallgreen began to sing about Brown to the camp meeting tune, and verse by verse the song was evolved. Greenleaf and H. H. Brownell undertook to prepare a suitable notation for the song, the verses were revised, and soon published. Several members of the glee club transferred into the Fletcher Webster command, and when that famous regiment received its battle flags on the Common, Gilmore's Band played the song as a marching tune and the men sang it in unison. We are informed that the John Brown, who served as the titular hero of the original song, while serving as a sergeant with the Twelfth, was drowned in the capsizing of a boat in the Shenandoah river on June 6, 1862.

The McAdoo supporters who announced that they would stick to their candidate "until hell freezes over," are now at liberty to go skating.—National Republican.

Thinnest Visible Thread

The thinnest thread visible to the human eye is so small that it would take a bundle of a thousand of them to equal the diameter of a woman's hair. These threads are made from melted quartz.

Term of "Foolscap"

The term "foolscap" paper was derived from the watermark, a fool's cap, which formerly appeared upon all the papers that bore this name.

Weekly Calendar SEPTEMBER 1924

STANDARD TIME											
	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed
30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
31	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6
5	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5

First quarter, 6th, 3:47 morning Full moon, 18th, 5:01 morning Last quarter, 26th, 10:36 evening New moon, 29th, 3:17 evening

Deaths.

In this city, 23d inst., Mary Frances, Leavitt, daughter of the late Rev. Dudley Prescott and Elvira Clark Leavitt.
In this city, 24th inst., John P. McCarthy.
In this city, 24th inst., Samuel A. Will, son of the late Samuel A. and Mrs. Rosa Will, in his 25th year.
At rest, 25th inst., Joseph Frank Tomlin, aged 65 years.
In this city, 25th inst., Daniel E. son of the late James W. and Margaret Doherty.
Suddenly, in Middletown, R.I., 25th inst., William D., son of James A. and the late Anne Tucker Betty.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

At the meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening it was voted to call a meeting of the representative council for Monday evening, September 8. There are many matters for the council to consider, including several requests for appropriations to cover the expense of repairing the storm damage in Newport. Street Commissioner Sullivan reported that he had cleared up the streets immediately after the storm as well as possible, but that the expense was large. There is still much work to be done, to restore the streets and sidewalks to their normal condition. Another matter to come before the council is the petition for sidewalks on the section of Broadway beyond Bedlow avenue. The good walk ends at that street, and from there to the Mile Corner is nothing but a dirt walk. When the sidewalks were built there were practically no houses beyond Bedlow avenue, but now the whole section is built up and the abutters want a sidewalk.

The board also passed a resolution accepting the new Broadway pavement, and highly commending City Engineer Edson for his share of the work. A large amount of routine business was transacted.

PROHIBITION NOT A PARTY ISSUE

Prohibition is a big issue, possibly the biggest issue in this country, but it seems not to be a party issue. Both of the big parties avoided it when the campaign for its adoption was in progress and both parties are disposed to dodge it this year, in spite of efforts to make each of them declare definitely for or against it.

It may be unfair to accuse political leaders of cowardice on that score. There is no way of telling whether either party is preponderantly wet or dry or, if either is inclined to be "liberal," just what degree of liberalism it represents. The liquor question is not a party question, as the parties are now constituted. It is rather a local and individual question for the clean-cut handling of which it might be necessary to create a new party.

Behind the silence or the equivocal language of party platforms an observer will probably find pretty general agreement that the dry amendment has come to stay, that the enforcement act is extreme and may have to be modified, but that there is no agreement how far modification should go, and the time for it has not yet arrived.

MIDDLETOWN

Another in a series of whists was held this week at the Holy Cross Guild House for the benefit of the Middletown Free Library.

Chief Petty Officer Vernon Dennis of the Bridgeport spent the week-end with his family.

The Holy Cross Guild met at the Guild House on Wednesday afternoon.

An auction sale of farm stock and tools was held on Thursday at Brookfield Farm, the home of Mr. Edward A. Brown on the West Main Road.

PORTSMOUTH

ing timber were lifted off the blocking and dumped in a heap.

Mrs. Annie Childs of Providence who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. William W. Anthony, has concluded her visit and has gone to Newport, where she is guest of relatives.

Master Forster E. Chase, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Woodman Chase, has been confined to his home with an abscess on his face.

The squadron of seaplanes which has based on Narragansett Bay this summer has departed for the South. The mother ships, Wright and Pateka, sailed at the same time.

Major General Hersey was the guest of honor at the clambake held by Newport Chapter, Sojourners' Club, at the Bliss Camp Wednesday afternoon.

Samuel Feigelman has purchased at public auction the former W. McCarty Little residence on Everett street. The highest bid was \$12,000.

Messrs. N. Thomas Hodson, Harry E. Williams, Stephen J. Buckley and William M. Arnold leave today for a tour of Canada by automobile.

Mr. Simon Newton, of Detroit, Mich., is spending a few weeks in Newport.

Get Rich Quick Schemes

All the arguments against "get-rich-quick" are likely to crumble. People do it, right along.

Red-Blooded Heroes

Red-blooded "heroes" in novels are acceptable enough if they are not too bloody.

Abundant Proof That Animals Exercise Wit

That animals think before they act is the conviction expressed by Dhan Gopal Mukerji, Indian lecturer and author.

Mr. Mukerji asserts that all real doing was the result of active contemplation and thinking, and that deeds unpremeditated were short-lived, and cites examples from his experiences with animals in India.

"Once," said Mr. Mukerji, "I was with a party of men who were traveling in India on elephants. One morning we saw the purplish color in the high grass which indicates that a tiger is lying there. Before any of us could raise a rifle the rifle, for there were two of them, had leaped to the back of one of the elephants and remained there face to face with the helpless rider. Meantime his mate, the tigress, slunk away into some deep underbrush and safety. She uttered one little cry and her mate leaped from the back of the elephant and followed her. He was shot down."

"The whole act was not one of aggression, but of protection. The tiger did not want to attack our man, but to prevent us from attacking his mate. He did not instinctively save his own life, but, after thought, however brief, determined to sacrifice his own to save hers. He knew that she who could bear cubs and bring them up was of more value than he, and that it was his duty to save her."

"In another instance the elephant was left with a little Indian baby in a basket while the parent of the babe went away for several hours. The elephant was tied so that he could not reach the basket. When the parent came back (I was with him) we saw that a huge poisonous snake had coiled itself around the basket. We did not know what to do for fear that the snake would strike the baby if we made any move."

"The elephant all the while was straining the rope which held him and trying to attract the snake's attention by swinging his trunk. He was clearly trying to get the snake to attack him and leave the baby. The parent carried a club. Suddenly the elephant saw it and, with one swoop, of his trunk wrenched it away from the man. He moved the club back and forth over the ground until the snake saw it. The snake uncoiled itself and moved over and coiled itself around the stick. With one rapid stroke the elephant raised and lowered his trunk, killing the snake."

"The elephant had thought out the whole ruse and the snake had been outwitted. The elephant's actions throughout had been intelligently calculated to save the baby, even though it were necessary to be bitten himself."

"Auntie" Felt Better

"Auntie" is a venerable colored woman who succeeds in making a gentry living by taking in washing and who is a typical old-time Southern negro, having been a slave in her younger days. She is always cheerful under all conditions, and manages to see the bright side of life, even though she is close to eighty years of age. When asked how she is, she always replies, "Oh, I'm just tolerable." The other day, however, when spring was in the air and every one felt a little better than usual, she was asked:

"Well, Auntie, how are you today?" Her wrinkled face broke into a wide smile.

"Oh, I'm exceptionally tolerable today."—Exchange.

A Criticism

Paul Duppy, the French senator and newspaper owner, said at the end of his American tour:

"Your newspapers are extraordinary, but your hotels are too large for really perfect cooking. A hotel with 2,000 rooms and 2,000 baths is all very well in its way, but when you want a perfect chaudi-froid or a perfect soufflé—"

Senator Duppy shrugged. Then he went on:

"A head-waiter in one of these 2,000-room monstrosities was overheard saying to a waiter the other day:

"The party at the large window table has ordered fresh-made coffee. Be sure and keep them waiting 20 minutes!"—Detroit Free Press.

Canada's Mineral Output

A preliminary report on Canadian mineral output for 1923 shows an advance in value of 18.1 per cent over 1922 and a record production for several items, such as coal, lead, zinc, asbestos and cobalt. The value of minerals produced in 1923 totaled \$214,019,332, compared with \$184,297,242 in 1922, and approach the record value of \$227,859,035 established in 1920. Copper produced amounted to approximately \$3,000,000 pounds, more than double the tonnage mined in 1922. Nickel totaled 62,450,000 pounds, as compared with 17,500,000 pounds in 1922. Gold and silver, which were produced in lesser quantities than in the previous year, were valued at \$38,800,000.

His Guess

"Now, Arthur," asked the Sunday school teacher, "why did Adam bite the apple?"

"Maybe they didn't have knives in those days," answered the youthful philosopher.

So It Seems

Country Doctor—Well, Mr. Sayers, how's the wife?

Mr. Sayers—I thought that was comin'. Anyone 'ould think I never had such things as rain and frost and blight to concern me!—Judge.

BOSTON MARKET REVIEW

Prepared by the Boston Office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

For Week Ending Aug. 23, 1924

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Aug. 21. Dressed poultry has ruled steady to firm especially on heavy fowl because receipts have been light. Demand throughout has been fairly active and heavy fowl found ready outlet. Cooler weather is helping consumption, values are higher and are clearly defined. Fowl 5 lbs. 32c, 4-4 1/2 lbs. 29-30c, 3-3 1/2 lbs. 26-27c, heavy broilers are easier, 10c, 12-13c, 14-15c, 16-17c, 18-19c, 20-21c, 22-23c, 24-25c, 26-27c, 28-29c, 30-31c, 32-33c, 34-35c, 36-37c, 38-39c, 40-41c, 42-43c, 44-45c, 46-47c, 48-49c, 50-51c, 52-53c, 54-55c, 56-57c, 58-59c, 60-61c, 62-63c, 64-65c, 66-67c, 68-69c, 70-71c, 72-73c, 74-75c, 76-77c, 78-79c, 80-81c, 82-83c, 84-85c, 86-87c, 88-89c, 90-91c, 92-93c, 94-95c, 96-97c, 98-99c, 100-101c, 102-103c, 104-105c, 106-107c, 108-109c, 110-111c, 112-113c, 114-115c, 116-117c, 118-119c, 120-121c, 122-123c, 124-125c, 126-127c, 128-129c, 130-131c, 132-133c, 134-135c, 136-137c, 138-139c, 140-141c, 142-143c, 144-145c, 146-147c, 148-149c, 150-151c, 152-153c, 154-155c, 156-157c, 158-159c, 160-161c, 162-163c, 164-165c, 166-167c, 168-169c, 170-171c, 172-173c, 174-175c, 176-177c, 178-179c, 180-181c, 182-183c, 184-185c, 186-187c, 188-189c, 190-191c, 192-193c, 194-195c, 196-197c, 198-199c, 200-201c, 202-203c, 204-205c, 206-207c, 208-209c, 210-211c, 212-213c, 214-215c, 216-217c, 218-219c, 220-221c, 222-223c, 224-225c, 226-227c, 228-229c, 230-231c, 232-233c, 234-235c, 236-237c, 238-239c, 240-241c, 242-243c, 244-245c, 246-247c, 248-249c, 250-251c, 252-253c, 254-255c, 256-257c, 258-259c, 260-261c, 262-263c, 264-265c, 266-267c, 268-269c, 270-271c, 272-273c, 274-275c, 276-277c, 278-279c, 280-281c, 282-283c, 284-285c, 286-287c, 288-289c, 290-291c, 292-293c, 294-295c, 296-297c, 298-299c, 300-301c, 302-303c, 304-305c, 306-307c, 308-309c, 310-311c, 312-313c, 314-315c, 316-317c, 318-319c, 320-321c, 322-323c, 324-325c, 326-327c, 328-329c, 330-331c, 332-333c, 334-335c, 336-337c, 338-339c, 340-341c, 342-343c, 344-345c, 346-347c, 348-349c, 350-351c, 352-353c, 354-355c, 356-357c, 358-359c, 360-361c, 362-363c, 364-365c, 366-367c, 368-369c, 370-371c, 372-373c, 374-375c, 376-377c, 378-379c, 380-381c, 382-383c, 384-385c, 386-387c, 388-389c, 390-391c, 392-393c, 394-395c, 396-397c, 398-399c, 400-401c, 402-403c, 404-405c, 406-407c, 408-409c, 410-411c, 412-413c, 414-415c, 416-417c, 418-419c, 420-421c, 422-423c, 424-425c, 426-427c, 428-429c, 430-431c, 432-433c, 434-435c, 436-437c, 438-439c, 440-441c, 442-443c, 444-445c, 446-447c, 448-449c, 450-451c, 452-453c, 454-455c, 456-457c, 458-459c, 460-461c, 462-463c, 464-465c, 466-467c, 468-469c, 470-471c, 472-473c, 474-475c, 476-477c, 478-479c, 480-481c, 482-483c, 484-485c, 486-487c, 488-489c, 490-491c, 492-493c, 494-495c, 496-497c, 498-499c, 500-501c, 502-503c, 504-505c, 506-507c, 508-509c, 510-511c, 512-513c, 514-515c, 516-517c, 518-519c, 520-521c, 522-523c, 524-525c, 526-527c, 528-529c, 530-531c, 532-533c, 534-535c, 536-537c, 538-539c, 540-541c, 542-543c, 544-545c, 546-547c, 548-549c, 550-551c, 552-553c, 554-555c, 556-557c, 558-559c, 560-561c, 562-563c, 564-565c, 566-567c, 568-569c, 570-571c, 572-573c, 574-575c, 576-577c, 578-579c, 580-581c, 582-583c, 584-585c, 586-587c, 588-589c, 590-591c, 592-593c, 594-595c, 596-597c, 598-599c, 600-601c, 602-603c, 604-605c, 606-607c, 608-609c, 610-611c, 612-613c, 614-615c, 616-617c, 618-619c, 620-621c, 622-623c, 624-625c, 626-627c, 628-629c, 630-631c, 632-633c, 634-635c, 636-637c, 638-639c, 640-641c, 642-643c, 644-645c, 646-647c, 648-649c, 650-651c, 652-653c, 654-655c, 656-657c, 658-659c, 660-661c, 662-663c, 664-665c, 666-667c,

MRS. VAN WINKLE

Has Received Offer From
University of California

Mrs. Minnie Van Winkle, lieutenant in charge of the Woman's Bureau of the Washington police department, has received an offer to become director of the training school for police officers at the University of California.

LIGHT SPIED IN FOG

SAVED ITALIAN AGE

Locatelli and Aids in Wrecked Plane Owe Lives to Keen U. S. Naval Lookout.

Aboard U. S. S. Richmond. A pin point of light which in some miraculous manner penetrated the fog overhanging the north Atlantic was the beacon that led the cruiser Richmond to the side of the wrecked seaplane which contained Lieut. Antonio Locatelli and his three companions.

Steaming slowly along on the almost hopeless search of a vast expanse of wind tossed water, and with her fuel getting low, the Richmond crossed the path of the drifting plane.

The discovery of the damaged plane was due to Signalman Willie Pinkston, who from the bridge of the Richmond caught sight of green flares sent up from the craft. The flares were repeated at intervals, and the Richmond was able to steer her course by them and finally ran alongside and took off Locatelli and his companions.

Locatelli, who started from Iceland for Greenland Thursday with Lieuts. Smith and Nelson, was forced down by motor trouble at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon. After repairs had been made to the plane, Locatelli was unable to make a take-off from the water. The machine drifted from the point where it came down in the water, and it was found 125 miles due east of Cape Farewell, the southernmost tip of Greenland.

Locatelli and his companions had food and fresh water on board but they feared their plane might be wrecked by a North Atlantic storm before help could arrive from the American patrol squadron.

WORLD NEWS IN
CONDENSED FORM

HALIFAX.—Lieutenants, Smith and Nelson, army round-the-world aviators, flew from Fredericksdal to Ivigtut, Greenland, in two hours and fifteen minutes.

NEW YORK.—Ostracism of the road hog and personal responsibility are two factors which can materially reduce the motor death rate in the opinion of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, estimating that 9,500 lives lost on the highways up to July of this year, were sacrificed chiefly in preventable accidents.

PARIS.—French Chamber approves Ruhr agreement.

SEA GIRT, N. J.—John W. Davis, opening campaign, denounces Klan by name and invites Coolidge to do likewise.

PARIS.—Harold L. Kelsey, Chicago banker returning from Egypt, says the Egyptian government is planning the excavation of three Pharaoh tombs said to be a thousand years older than that of Tut-Ankh-Amen.

SANTIAGO, Chile.—Parliament in joint session received Crown Prince Humbert of Italy. The Prince was greeted with tumultuous cheering by the crowds which thronged the streets.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Jewels valued at many thousand dollars are sought by officials in death of Mrs. Mors, of which Kid McCoy is accused.

GOLDSBOROUGH, Yorkshire, England.—The Princess Mary, daughter of King George and wife of Viscount Lascelles, gave birth to her second child, a son, at Goldsborough Hall, one of the seats of the Lascelles family.

MANILA.—The House of the Philippine Legislature again passed the bill appropriating \$50,000 to the relief of sufferers from typhoons, which was vetoed by Governor General Wood during the last session.

COOLIDGE HOLDS
UP ARMS PARLEY

Financial Readjustment in Europe Must Precede Debt Funding, Is View of President.

AWAITS PROPITIOUS HOUR

Believes Time Is Not Ripe Until Its Problems Are So Far Settled as to Allay Fears of Attack—Promises He Will Act.

Plymouth, Vt.—President Coolidge will suggest an international conference on the further limitation of armaments at the earliest moment it appears practicable, it was formally announced here. Fresh from the hayfield of his old neighbor, Ed Blanchard, where he had demonstrated that his sedentary life in Boston and Washington had not impaired his usefulness as a practical farmer, Mr. Coolidge talked to the newspaper men about international and domestic questions.

It was made clear that the President believes the time is not quite ripe to approach the European powers, but that he hopes it will be very shortly.

Reparations, which is the key, in the President's opinion, to the whole situation, is now removed as a problem, but the details of allocation of funds and other questions are still finally to be disposed of. Until that time, the President does not wish to inject any other elements into the discussions going on abroad.

The chief stumbling block to a successful armament reduction agreement, it is pointed out, has been the fear of some of the European nations, particularly France, that they would be attacked by their neighbors, if they should reduce their fighting forces below certain levels. With fear begetting fear, the situation has virtually amounted to an armament race over there as pernicious as the big battle-ship race of Britain, the United States and Japan, which was finally ended by the Washington conference.

With the reparations problem out of the way and the situation in Europe settled down, it was pointed out, a stable condition would be brought about and the countries over there would not be further disturbed by the fear of being attacked. Then will come the approximate time for consulting them as to a further reduction of armaments, which will not only work toward the peace of the world, but will result in cutting enormous annual appropriations which these countries are making for national defense.

Assurance was given that the Chief Executive would not wait a moment after the propitious time arrived before consulting the powers with a view to holding this conference. Anything premature, forced before the fears which are the real cause of the big armies and navies are allayed, would be foredoomed to failure, in the President's opinion.

Reparation has been regarded by the President, it was stated, as the most important problem demanding solution. On that, it was stated, hangs everything else. It is the settlement of that, therefore, which results in the present optimism, and to the culmination of the hope expressed by the President first in his address at the Associated Press luncheon in New York last winter, and again in his acceptance speech.

Next in importance comes the armament limitation conference, which the President considers much more vital than the move to get the United States into the Permanent Court of International Justice, highly as he regards the desirability of this. It was asserted also that the President is very anxious, as soon as possible, for work to begin on the codification of international law, this being another result which he hopes will follow from the solution of the reparations problem.

The President has had no advice, save what he has read in the newspapers, it was stated, of any actual move to make the loan to Germany which is a part of the plan for the reparations settlement.

MAN FINED \$50 AS GOSSIP

New Kentucky Slander Law Appealed by "Drummer."

Hazard, Ky.—Kentucky's new law against slander and gossip has just been invoked here for the first time since it was passed by the General Assembly last spring. S. S. Bishop, a traveling salesman, was fined \$50 because, it was charged, he had slandered Rev. E. K. Pike, of the Methodist Church. Bishop has appealed to the State's highest court and will test the validity of the new measure.

PROPOSE JAP DEFENSE DAY

May Be Held Throughout Nation on October 23.

Tokio.—"National Drill Day," declared by the press to be similar to American "Defense Day," will be held throughout Japan on October 23, if the military reservist organizations carry through a plan formally launched through agitation started here.

The government has not yet given official sanction to the plan, it was said.

N. H. DARTON

Geologist of Note
Now Exploring

N. H. Darton, noted geologist of Washington, has joined the National Geographic Society expedition which is exploring an ancient temple in the Valley of Mexico.

ERIE DIRECTORS

ACCEPT MERGER

Vote to Consolidate System Under Van Sweringen Proposal; Other Roads to Follow.

New York.—Directors of the Erie Railroad Company approved the offer of the Van Sweringen interests of Cleveland to consolidate the road with four others into their proposed \$1,400,000,000 "Nickel Plate" system.

The action of the Erie Railroad practically completes the merger plans of the Van Sweringen interests, which will result in unification of almost 14,000 miles of railways in the Eastern section of the country.

Directors of the present "Nickel Plate" system have already approved the merger, as have the Chesapeake and Ohio and Hocking Valley systems. The sole remaining undecided road is the Pere Marquette, but its directors are said to be favorably inclined and the Van Sweringen brothers also are said to control a large proportion of its stock.

The Erie directors in approving the Van Sweringen's offer followed the recommendations of the executive committee, which reached an agreement last week after eight revisions had been made in the plan. In an official statement issued after the meeting, President Frederick D. Underwood said:

"The board will recommend to the Erie stockholders that they accept the proposal by Messrs. P. P. and M. J. Van Sweringen, and deposit their stock under the deposit agreement annexed to such proposal and give to the committee provided for the proxies therein requested."

Terms outlined by the Van Sweringen brothers to the Erie board provided that holders of Erie first and second preferred shares would receive 50 per cent of their holdings in preferred stock of the new company. Common stockholders would receive 40 per cent of their holdings in new common shares.

LATEST EVENTS
AT WASHINGTON

Farmers earn less than hired hands, government expert reports.

Re-election of liberals and a gain of fifty new members are necessary if the Volstead act is to be modified.

American consuls abroad have issued 1,679 immigration passports within one week, a report to the state department reveals. Great Britain and Ireland led with 1,164.

With President Coolidge urging further tax reduction and more tax reform and rival candidates also promising tax cuts, another general revision of tax laws appears certain next spring.

Wets open battle in Washington for liberal Congress.

Dates for hearings have already been set on three cases before the new Board of Tax Appeals. They include two from Wisconsin.

Many of the party leaders fear Davis and Dawes have injected Klan as issue instead of taking it out of politics.

Plans for a mammoth parade in the capital on defense day were announced, and the parade will be reviewed by President Coolidge, Gen. John J. Pershing and other high officials.

A liquor treaty between the United States and the Netherlands was signed at the State Department. Aimed at rum smuggling, it is similar to the one entered into with Great Britain.

General Harbord sees trouble impending in the Far East.

Col. William M. Haskell urges United States open relations with Soviets. The investigation of the Internal Revenue Bureau by the special Senate committee will be confined to vital facts and there "will be no rambling all over the lot by witnesses," Earl J. Davis, special counsel, said.

MRS. FERGUSON IS
VICTOR IN TEXAS

Wife in Race to Vindicate Impeached State Executive Surprises Opposition.

FIRST WOMAN GOVERNOR

Election Means Restoration of Rights Husband Lost When He Was Impeached as Governor—Polls Heavily in Cities.

Austin, Tex.—Mrs. Mariam A. Ferguson, anti-Klan candidate, has won the Democratic nomination for Governor of Texas, equivalent to an election. She will be the first woman Governor in the United States. Returns have been received from about 575,000 ballots of a probable total of 725,000, and this incomplete count gives Mrs. Ferguson a lead over Felix Robertson, her opponent, of nearly 100,000. Her majority may go as high as 120,000, her leading supporters declare.

Mr. Robertson, her opponent, has felicitated Mrs. Ferguson in the following telegram: "I sincerely congratulate you on your victory."

Mrs. Ferguson's astuteness in sizing up a political situation is beginning to be realized, although she still insists she is a novice in politics and only became a candidate to vindicate her husband, former Governor James E. Ferguson, who was impeached in that office eight years ago for assorted misuses of public funds.

Mrs. Ferguson's nomination and assured election mean that her husband has achieved his comeback into Texas politics and possibly national politics. It is taken for granted thus far in advance of the meeting of the Legislature in January that the State Senate will repeal its impeachment verdict against Ferguson and restore him to the full rights of citizenship.

The victory of Mrs. Ferguson at the polls is regarded on all sides as a clean-cut vindication of former Governor Ferguson, notwithstanding the fact that the Ku Klux Klan was the principal issue of the campaign.

While Mrs. Ferguson has pledged herself not to seek a second term of office as Governor, it is pointed out by political observers that there is nothing to prevent her husband from again making the race for the United States Senate, with Senator Earle B. Mayfield as his opponent, four years hence.

Notwithstanding Mr. Ferguson's declaration upon the stump that he would "rather have one hundred Japanese in Texas than a dozen Mexicans," his wife carried all the Rio Grande border counties, where the Mexican population is large. In most of them she received as high as five votes to Robertson's one, and in Starr and Zapata counties, in the lower border region, she was the unanimous choice of the voters.

It is also regarded as significant that even in the Klan strongholds, including Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston and Beaumont, there was a falling off of the expected Robertson support.

Described as a home-loving woman, Mrs. Ferguson was led to enter the race after her husband, former Governor James E. Ferguson, was barred because of his impeachment. She was fighting, she declared in the campaign, to remove the stigma from her husband's name.

Thousands of "Ma and Pa" badges have been worn by citizens during her campaign, and opponents responded with a new slogan, "No Ma for Me—Too Much Pa." The campaign has been one of the warmest in the history of the state and many Democrats of national prominence have been on the stump for the former Governor's wife, including former United States Senator Joseph W. Bailey and Albert Sidney Burleson, Postmaster General in the Wilson Cabinet.

Robertson, an avowed Klansman, has been receiving the support of the Ku-Klux forces in the state, which has for several years been considered one of the strongholds of the hooded organization. Mrs. Ferguson has been openly fighting the Klan and has gathered to her side most of the opposing forces who have pleaded that the state be rid of Ku-Klux domination.

Cuticura Will Keep The
Scalp Clean And Healthy

Anoint the scalp by gently rubbing Cuticura Ointment through partings in the hair, especially on spots of dandruff, letting it stay on over night when possible. Then shampoo with a suds of Cuticura Soap and warm water. Rinse thoroughly.

Samples Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories," Dept. 17, Malden, Mass. Sold every where. Size 25c. Cuticura and Cuticura Soap.

The Savings Bank of Newport

At the annual meeting of the Corporation of The Savings Bank of Newport, R. I., held July 18th, 1921, Wm. H. Hammett was elected President.

W. A. Sherman was elected Vice President and W. A. Carr was elected Secretary.

Wm. Stevens and George B. Austin were elected members of the Corporation.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the year ensuing: Wm. H. Hammett, Anthony Stewart, Peter King, Wm. P. Buffum, Wm. P. Carr, Wm. A. Sherman, Wm. W. Covell, Bradford Norman, Grant P. Taylor, T. T. Pitman, Edward A. Sherman, Wm. P. Sheffield, Jr., and Arthur H. Easton.

At a meeting of the trustees immediately after the Corporation meeting, the following officers were elected: G. P. Taylor, Treasurer; H. G. Wilks, Asst. Treasurer; Abner L. Slocum and George H. Draper, Clerks.

WM. P. CARR, Secretary.

THE CHIEF AIM

of the careful investor is to have his capital conserved and know that the interest will be promptly paid.

What a satisfactory investment for money—an account with the Industrial Trust Company.

4 Per Cent. Interest paid on Participation Accounts.

Money deposited on or before the 15th of any month, draws interest from the 1st of that month.

THE INDUSTRIAL TRUST
COMPANY

(OFFICE WITH NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY)

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS MADE OF THE FINEST

SIMON KOSCHNY'S SONS

Manufacturing Confectioners

232 Thames Street

Branch, 16 Broadway

NEWPORT, R. I.

CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECTION.

All Chocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Covering

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY

INDIVIDUAL ICES AND SHERBETS

CHOICE CANDIES MADE DAILY

TELEPHONE CONNECTION

PARAGRAPHS FOR
THE NEW ENGLANDER

News of General Interest
From the Six States

Some dizzy dancing at Lincoln Park, Worcester, made Mitchell Sacks, 16, dizzy, so the police say. He fell while watching the dancing, and was taken to the City Hospital with concussion of the brain.

Sydney Mantell of Whitinsville, Mass., has received word from J. R. Jacobson of New York, chairman of the Amateur Bicycle League, that he had been awarded the New England Amateur Bicycle Road championship. This was presented to Mantell at the close of the races in Springfield. With the notification came a diamond-studded gold medal.

Bessie, a 22-year-old brindie cow at the Athol, Mass., town farm, is believed to hold the old ago milking record in New England. She continues to contribute 10 quarts of milk daily. For many years Bessie was the champion of the herd. While she has dropped off a little in the amount of milk given daily, she is still holding her own and is in calf. During her lifetime she has produced over 72,000 quarts of milk, figuring on a minimum of 10 quarts daily.

The Chamber of Commerce in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, is not only co-operating with the All New England Week Committee in contests connected with the New England Week program from Sept. 15 to Sept. 20, but is conducting a novel and lively contest of its own. Three prizes are to be awarded those who give the name and address of all mills in Pawtucket, and also state what kind of goods are made in each plant. The contest is not only open to residents of Pawtucket, but those who live in the Blackstone Valley.

Warren Mann, 4, of Worcester, Mass., was painfully injured when his own car, which he was driving, overturned. The little wreck victim was treated by a police surgeon for a dislocated finger. He was driving a "kiddie car."

Francis Flood, 55, of Brockton, died from starvation in the Brockton Hospital after the police had found him in a delirious condition earlier in the day, crying that he had not eaten for two days. He was well dressed and had \$20 in bills in his pocket when taken to the hospital.

The most expensive cigarettes which have yet come to the attention of the Boston police sold for \$300 a package. The exorbitant price was reported by Isaac Mazur, a tailor, when he opened a box, which he had been told contained diamonds, and for which he paid \$300 to three unidentified men.

BILL TO DISARM DENMARK

Army Would Be Abolished and Navy Virtually Wiped Out by Measure. Copenhagen.—Abolition of the Danish army and the substitution of a reserve police force for the national militia are provided for in a disarmament bill prepared by the Minister of Defense, M. Ramussen, and approved by a Cabinet council of the Socialist government. Coast defense ships and cruisers will be abolished and only five fishing inspection vessels retained. Air force is to be retained.

ROBBERS MAKE SECOND VISIT Illinois Bank Bandits Pay Return Call and Get \$5,851.

Venice, Ill.—The Venice State Bank was held up and robbed for the second time within two months by four men, who escaped with \$5,851. L. H. Riley, cashier, said he recognized the robbers as the same men who on July 7 held up the bank and got \$12,407. This was the sixth bank robbery in Madison County in four months, and one in a long series of recent hold-ups in southern Illinois.

Charles M. Cole, PHARMACIST

302 THAMES STREET
Two Doors North of Post Office
NEWPORT, R. I.

WATER

ALL PERSONS desiring of having water introduced into their residences or places of business should make application to the office, Marlborough Street, near Thames.

Office Hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

HOW

FIRE-WALKING TRAVERSE HOT STONES UNHARMED.

The life of fire-walking, known among the natives of Tahiti as "Mamuti," is described and explained in a pamphlet issued by the American Museum of Natural History.

The ceremony is performed by a priest for the purpose of insuring good crops, and consists of walking several times with naked feet over a bed of stones which have been heated until red by a fire from beneath. A shallow pit, two feet deep, is dug. Wood is placed in the bottom of the pit and on it are arranged about 200 round stones. In two or three layers. Wood is lighted and burned about four hours beneath the stones until they are glowing.

The priest appears bearing a large spray of leaves in his hands. He passes about the fire, uttering a sort of incantation for protection; then, bending the nearest stones three times with the leaves, proceeds with due dignity, but it must be admitted, rather hurriedly, over the center of the pit. As he walks he is followed by those disciples who have courage to make the attempt under his directions.

The spectacle of the fire-walker is a very interesting one, inasmuch as an apparent impossibility is performed with such evident lack of injury.

A close examination, however, showed that the stones used were basalt, of volcanic origin, the most noticeable feature of which is its non-conductibility. It was found that a stone could be heated red-hot at one end while the other end remained comparatively cool. However, this feature does not appear to trouble the native, who regards the ceremony with the greatest reverence.

How Deadly Mosquito Spreads Yellow Fever

Details of the life of the only species of mosquito which has been shown to transmit yellow fever have been bared by a government scientist. It is a small form, well known in the tropics and is strikingly marked. Its long association with man is shown by many of its habits. The insect approaches stealthily from behind, retreats upon the slightest alarm and usually attacks the undersides of the hands or wrists. It gives no warning, whereas other mosquitoes have a piping or humming note. The pest hides wherever it can, concealing itself in garments, working into pockets and under laps of coats, and crawling up under the clothes to bite its victim.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

How Oil's Odor Is Removed

Kerosene, as first produced from coal in 1857, was found to be capable of decolorization and decolorization by treatment with concentrated sulphuric acid, and this is the general process in use at the larger refineries. The acid reacts upon the unsaturated compounds, sulphur and nitrogenous compounds, forming substances which dissolve largely in the acid. Shrinkage of the oil treated may vary from almost nothing up to 10 per cent or more, depending on the oil being refined. After treatment with acid, thorough washing and neutralization with caustic soda is always necessary. Other substances for neutralizing the acid sulphates are soda ash, lime, silicate of soda and sodium plumbite.

Physician's Position

The true physician is in love with his science. He is sustained by that passion as much as by the sense of his usefulness to society.—Balzac.

Street-Car Revolution

On May 4, 1888, the first commercial, successful overhead trolley car appeared in this country. It was in Richmond, Va.

Saw Nothing in War

War is a game at which all are sure to lose, sooner or later, play they how they will.—Samuel Rogers.

Polar Bear's Fast Hair

Sales of the polar bear are covered with hair which prevents it from slipping on the ice.

Much Corn Fails to Attain Grade

Large Portion of Loss Sustained Can Be Saved by Better Handling.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Much of the corn shipped from country points to terminal markets that is inspected and graded by federally licensed grain inspectors fails to meet the requirements for grade No. 1, according to grain inspection statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The proportion of corn receipts inspected at terminal markets from 1917 to 1921 which met the requirements for grade No. 1 ranged from 1 per cent to 27 per cent of the total crop. The remainder of the corn fell into one of the lower grades and was consequently sold at a reduced price.

Loss to Producers. Considerable money loss to producers results from marketing corn which does not meet the requirements for grade No. 1, a large portion of which loss can be saved through better handling of the corn on the farm, the department says.

The principal factors that affect the commercial grade of corn are quality, condition, color, test weight per bushel, moisture content, foreign material and cracked corn, total damaged kernels, heat-damaged kernels, odor, temperature and live weevils or other insects injurious to stored grain.

Any shelled corn which has a natural odor, is free from live weevils or other injurious insects, and has a test weight of at least 55 pounds per bushel, a moisture content of not more than 14 per cent, does not contain over 2 per cent of foreign materials or finely cracked corn or more than 2 per cent of total damaged corn, and no heat-damaged kernels, will grade No. 1 under the government standards for shelled corn. Most of the corn which fails to meet the requirements for grade No. 1 usually receives one of the lower grades because of a single factor, although some lots are assigned the lower grade on account of two or more grading factors.

Careful Study Made. The department has brought together in a mimeographed pamphlet the recommendations of several investigators who have made a careful study of the problem of how to handle corn on the farm so as to assure a high grade and consequently a high price for the corn when it is sold on the terminal markets. Copies of this pamphlet may be obtained upon request to the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Rape and Corn Combined

Good for Hogging Down

That rape and corn make a good combination for hogging down is indicated by the results of the tests made at the South Dakota experiment station. Rape was seeded in the corn just after the last cultivation. Three different varieties of corn were concerned in the experiment and the best growth of rape was secured with flint corn, while with dent varieties the shading of the heavy growth of corn reduced the yield of rape somewhat.

As an average the rape increased the gains of the hogs from 1.06 pounds daily on corn alone to 1.28 pounds. In the case of the flint corn the rape was responsible for an increase in daily gains of one-third of a pound. In the case of the dent varieties, the increases were somewhat less.

Banking With Earth Is

Best to Blanch Celery

Banking with earth is the ordinary method of blanching celery. Have the rows of plants at least 3 1/2 to 4 feet apart and draw the earth from between the rows up to the plants as they grow. Boards placed at each side of the row and held upright with stakes are sometimes used. Specially prepared paper is also used in this way. Paper bands may be used and an ordinary three-inch drain tile set down over the plant will be satisfactory. Celery properly protected can be left in the ground until long after freezing weather or it can be taken up and placed in boxes in a dark, cool cellar.

To Produce Profitable

Crop of Alfalfa Seed

Alfalfa requires warm, dry sunny weather to produce and mature a profitable crop of seed. While there may be a heavy setting of seed in some seasons, to save it would interfere with obtaining the full value of the hay crop. In Kansas, the alfalfa seed raisers save the third cutting for seed, claiming that the pods from this cutting are more uniformly filled and the seed more fertile and there are fewer weeds to contend with than where an earlier cutting is used.

Sudan Grass as Pasture

Sudan grass makes a good pasture. It may be sown any time after May 15. The soil should be well worked right up to the time of seeding to keep down weeds and to secure a good seed-bed. A fine, well-compacted surface is essential. For pasture it is best to sow 25 pounds per acre, and drill in the seed, and then use a heavy roller or soil packer. Sowing seed by hand broadcast is not a safe method of seeding, because it leaves too much of the seed uncovered.

Study Operation of Farmers' Elevators

Many Avenues of Possible Loss Due to Small Capital.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A study of the operation of farmers' elevators throughout the midwest grain-growing states is being made by the United States Department of Agriculture and the University of Minnesota in an effort to bring out the methods found to have produced success and those which may have been responsible for failure.

There are more than 6,000 such elevators in the midwest grain-growing states. Many avenues of possible loss are open to these elevators, due in part to limited capital, small volume of business, and the nature of the business itself, the study has revealed. Other causes of financial difficulty may be the failure to insure properly the grain and other merchandise, building and equipment; failure to bond officials, bad accounts, failure to provide sinking funds to replace depreciating property, failure to collect full charges for services, failure to detect erroneous charges, losses in weighing grain, losses from overgrading grain, losses from dockage, and losses from ineffective hedging.

Preliminary results of the study have been prepared in a mimeographed pamphlet, entitled "A Study of the Operation of Farmers' Elevators," copies of which may be obtained upon request to the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

New Fertilizers Reduce

Freight Bills One-Half

High freight and labor charges have caused the state agricultural experiment stations to develop fertilizers which contain no useless substances. These high analysis fertilizers, as they are called, reduce freight bills from one-fifth to one-half. When all the other handling, hauling, and spreading operations are considered, the saving to the profit side of the farmer's ledger is not to be scoffed at.

A. W. Blair, professor of agricultural chemistry at the New Jersey State College of Agriculture, gives some figures to show what a large saving in freight results from buying the high-analysis fertilizers.

"Sixteen hundred pounds of a 5-10-5 will furnish just as much plant food as 2,000 pounds of a 4-8-4; one-fifth less freight and handling charges.

"Four hundred pounds of a 8-12-3 will furnish as much plant food as 600 pounds of a 2-8-2; one-third off for freight and handling.

"One thousand pounds of a 6-12-8 will furnish as much plant food as 2,000 pounds of a 3-6-14; a reduction of one-half in freight and handling charges.

"There is a reason for the high-analysis fertilizer; hence, the high-analysis fertilizer has come to stay."

Potash Makes Much Land

Profitable for Farmers

One may safely say that crops cannot be grown profitably on muck or peat lands until potash has been supplied to them in generous quantities. These lands are of vegetable origin, most of them containing possibly ten times as much ammonia as phosphoric acid or potash. The seriousness of such a condition in relation to plant growth is understood when it is remembered that plants usually require these three materials in practically the reverse proportions.

Thus we find muck land farmers in increasing numbers using fertilizers relatively high in phosphoric acid and potash. For example, the Ohio station is recommending a 2-8-8 fertilizer for onions and celery on muck land, while New York suggests an 0-10-10 for onions and 4-8-10 for celery. Indiana recommends an 0-12-12 fertilizer for cereals and general crops in case the soils are acid, while on non-acid soils, 0-8-24 or straight potash is advocated.

FARM NOTES

It never has paid to feed lice.

Overconfidence often results in overthrow.

Don't let the weeds get too big a start in the garden.

Good artillery for garden and orchard—a loaded spray pump.

You are on the wrong track if you use a scrub bull; he may be followed by a long train of evils.

Horses like pasture at any time, but it is not enough by itself to keep up the strength of work animals.

Don't be too sure that your dairy stock will win at the show. Put your best animals in training now.

One of the requirements for success in farming is to be able to see things that can stand improvement.

No direct harm is done by selling ungraded products, except that you must be content with a low price, and probably a smaller market.

Before making hay while the sun shines, better call up the farm bureau office and find how long the weather men think it is going to shine.

Skirt Is Shorter; Make Wider Hems

Season's Fashion Applies Principally to Tailleurs, Authority Says.

Rich in color and embroidery, many of the fashionable recently displayed at the various important model houses have proved of more than ordinary interest, says a writer in *Costume Royal*. Heville is showing costumes with contrasting coats of contrasting hues. In Paris the same idea prevails. Last season some sort of apology was offered by designers for this unannounced amalgamation of colors, and one found an embroidery theme woven upon the coat, with the dominant color echoing that of the skirt, which somewhat softened the dissonance; but we have nothing of the sort. The skirt may be brown and the coat green, and that ends it, and if at first it seems a little jarring, one quickly becomes accustomed to it.

These remarks apply more to the tailleur. The afternoon suit still adheres to three-piece effects with the coat linings and blouse trimmings usually matching.

At Lucille's display there was a decided flare for costumes in malre-colored facecloth, trimmed and lined with black satin.

Skirt lengths are certainly shorter and skirt hems wider this season; that is to say, the hem of the tailleur; the golden insertion of plaited insets. Afternoon dresses, on the other hand, are shown made with tight underslips, sometimes so narrow that difficulty is experienced in walking. This is rather surprising, as, made with the fashionable circular or plaited panel fronts, they give an impression of spaciousness. Jumper frocks and costumes, on the other hand, are the epitome of comfort, and have created a great success.

Another outstanding delightful feature is the scarf. It is everywhere, and worn with every type of dress. In the evening a scarf is a mere wisp of tulle, or per chance, a ribbon, while in the afternoon it may form part of the dress decoration; not that it is actually attached to the dress itself, but is related in color and fabric to the decoration, and so becomes an indispensable accessory, and is sold with the dress. Thus this separate scarf is left to the artifice of the wearer to arrange as she pleases; such trust on the part of the dressmaker is often sadly betrayed, though in cases it is more than justified.

A scarf also may be an integral part of a hat; lace hats for restaurant wear are wonderfully enhanced by a trailing wisp of tulle or floating ribbon and which corset encircles the neck or may form a kind of veil. Scarf collars to coats and evening wraps are another innovation. The evening silhouette is still very slim, usually flat and straight at the back and draped a little in the front. Much ingenuity is expended on the neckline, which can be cut quite high in front and low at the back, or be fashioned with a drapery swathed over one shoulder, while often a corset is held with a single diamond strap. The deep armhole is still shown and so is the batteau neck. Embroidery usually adorns one side only of a gown, as the idea of symmetry appears to have departed from the dressmaker's program, and the whimsical notion of using a posy or a scarf to arrive at a balance is employed instead.

Featuring Appliques of Rose-Colored Gingham

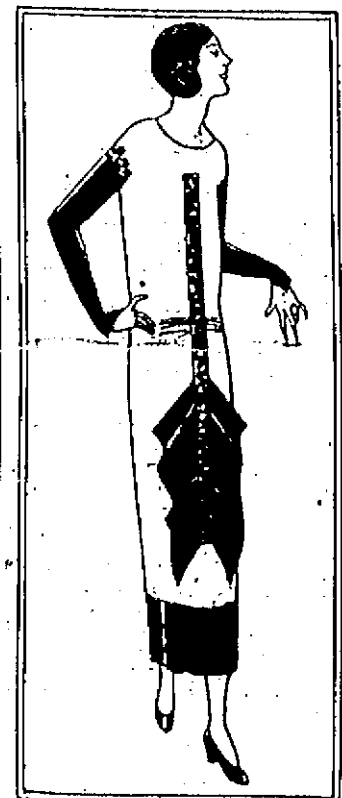


A sleeveless frock of pink-checked gingham has ruffles of white organdie and appliques of plain rose gingham, embroidered in green. Three applique disks form a pocket over a deep tuck.

Fashions in Shoes

There is little difference between the shoe styles for informal and formal afternoon wear except, perhaps, that for the latter, openwork effects, and Louis XV heels find greater favor. Kid shoes in openwork effects are charming; colored and brown kid shoes are popular. White kid shoes will increase in popularity and demand as the season advances.

Colorful Embroidery Is Used on Black and White



One of the unique dresses of the season is in white crepe, with tight black satin sleeves joined at the shoulders with a band of green and gold embroidery. The narrow center panel, covered with the embroidery, holds a ripple of black satin at either side. The slight plaiting at the low waistline suffices for a belt.

To Have Chic Turban From Strip of Crepe

Something new and unusual in the line of hats was observed recently on a young and pretty woman, returning to this country from abroad, writes a fashion correspondent. On first glance, and indeed until the observer was undeceived, it seemed to be a tiny, closely wound turban, more chic because it was so small and fitted her head so securely.

Later on, by request, the wearer obligingly took it off and held it up to view, and the curious news-seeker found, to her surprise, that it was just a long, straight piece of crepe, split up the middle and molded into shape upon the head.

The hat in question bore the label of a smart designer, but an ingenious style seeker could easily concoct one at home or take the idea to her favorite milliner.

The piece of crepe, of single thickness if heavy enough, should be about thirty-two inches long and half a yard wide. It is split up the middle lengthwise, all except the last 18 inches, or whatever the measurement of the wearer's head is from brow over the top of her head to the nape of her neck. The single wide end is then gathered into a handsome ornament, which forms the front of the hat.

When it is to be worn the ornament is adjusted at the front, the end of the long slit coming at the back of the neck, and the two ends are crossed, twisted slightly, and wound around the head, over the front ornament, and finally tucked in just back of the ear line.

Shoes of Odd Leather Are Worn by Europeans

Fashionable European summer resorts this year assume certain aspects of a zoo in ladies' footwear, which has even taken to monkey skin sandals, soft and pliable and guaranteed not to squeak. The vogue for odd leather for shoes of all kinds started with the first blush of spring, the earliest of the season's novelties in this line to arrive being alligator slippers, especially recommended for dancing glides. Running a close second for honors were the snakeskin sandals, and then came in rapid succession shoes of skins of lizards, crocodiles and even the hide of the elephant has been brought from the jungle to add to the thrills of the crowds at the seaside and mountain hotels.

Miniature patriots in bright red, blue and green, have fluttered in, too, to adorn the handles of milady's parasol for the summer.

Love Link Chains Bind Women to Today's Mode

Women may have relinquished their fetters of slavery to man, but fashion holds them closely linked. More than a fad, a real fashion are the love link chains that bind women to fashion in more ways than one, remarks the *Dry Goods Economist*. They hold milady by the throat, for chokers or long necklaces adopt the same heavy links. Furthermore, a gold powder-box and lipstick holder are united by a similar long chain to be entwined around milady's arm. Nor is this all, for Paris now sends us black suede and moire envelopes with a tailored gold link chain down one side ending in the finest padlock. Fobs also dangle or slave-link chains ending in a crystal ring within which sways a carnelian Chinese god.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

WHY Pearls Are Rarely Found in Coconuts.

"The sea hath its pearls," and so have coconuts, though this fact is hardly known to the general public, and probably not to all botanists. This is no doubt due to the extreme rarity of these vegetable pearls, for inquiry from a coconut plantation where 2,000,000 coconuts are opened annually has elicited the reply that not a single pearl has ever been found. It is, therefore, no wonder that so rare an object should be highly prized, and it also accounts for the estimation in which coconut pearls are held by eastern Japs, who wear them as costly gems. Not that they rival ordinary pearls in beauty or luster, of which, indeed, they have little, but they are far more difficult to obtain.

Like the pearls of the oyster, they are probably a pathological phenomenon. In the case of the ordinary pearl a little inconvenient grain of sand, causing irritation to the oyster, stimulates the latter to secrete around this uncomfortable object a coating of mother-of-pearl, which, gradually increasing layer upon layer, causes the development of a pearl. The coconut pearl, which is formed in a similar way by continued deposition of carbonate of lime around some disturbing center, may grow even to the size of a cherry, and possesses the hardness of an opal.

The first mention in scientific literature of such a concretion in a coconut was made in 1741, and more than a hundred years elapsed before such an occurrence was again recorded, and a description and a chemical analysis of the pearl was given.

It has still to be explained whence the carbonate of lime comes, for normally neither the milk nor the nut contains this substance. Perhaps this may account for the rarity of these pearls.—Exchange.

Why Selenium Is to Play Part in World

Because there is such a lot of it in the moon, selenium is called the "moon element."

The name of selenium is not new. It has been in the chemistry books for at least a century, but chemists gave it little thought.

Fifty years ago a very significant thing happened in Valencia, where the Transatlantic cable touches dry land for the first time after leaving America. The day was hot and the cable apparatus worked badly. Selenium was part of it, and on examination it was found that this element was playing tricks with the sunshine. It is doing the same thing still, but whilst 50 years ago they were the tricks of a child, today they are becoming an organized and fascinating game of science which will, within a measurable time—some any one year, some much longer—result in television.

Selenium, in short, enables us to translate light into electricity, and thus to make a star ring a bell and a sunbeam talk! That is to say, whenever a beam of light can penetrate in the days when the secret of selenium is fully revealed, it will be able to carry human intelligence and be the instrument of the human will.

Why Writing Is Important

Written language, in the words of the learned Webster, "is the representation of significant sounds by letters or characters, single or combined in words, arranged in due order according to usage." The art of writing is the cornerstone on which rests the fabric of education and culture for it is through this medium that ideas, facts, theories, etc., pertaining to all the realms of human knowledge of past ages and past generations are passed along to succeeding generations. Educators long since came to recognize this fact—that is why we find writing a member of the time-honored trio of R's, universally recognized as embracing the indispensable fundamentals of practical education.—Pathfinder Magazine.

How to Keep Shoes in Place

To keep shoes always neatly lined in their place, instead of better shelter on the floor, or cluttered in shoe-bags, boxes, drawers, or other makeshifts, a neat and simple shoe rack has been designed to screw on the back of a closet door.

The rack is of metal and consists of two bars, one above the other. The lower bar protrudes slightly farther than the upper. The heel of the shoe is hooked over the upper bar, while the toe rests on the lower bar. Thus the shoes are held firmly in place, even if the door should be opened or closed abruptly.

How to Interpret Dreams

Dreams figure largely in the lore of popular superstitions, though there is quite a literature of research into the scientific nature of dreams coming into being.

To dream of muddy or rushing water brings trouble, it is alleged by the seers and superstitious interpreters.

Dreaming of fire is an omen of sudden and unfavorable news.

To dream of a death is a sign of a wedding.

There are a thousand and one similar interpretations.

Why Camel Is Valued

A camel should be given water every three or four days, but a healthy camel can go eight or ten days without water. A camel has been known to survive 10 days without water, but this is exceptional.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO
Mercury, August 28, 1824
At a meeting of the town's committee on Monday last to make arrangements for the reception of General Lafayette should he visit this town, Col. Robert Rogers and Mr. William H. Vernon were appointed a committee to proceed to Boston with a letter from the Committee to Gen. Lafayette inviting him to visit this island, the seat of his early and honorable exploits. The Committee have not yet returned with an answer from Gen. Lafayette.

We learn from several gentlemen who have conversed with Gen. Lafayette that he stated to them that he should be unable to visit this town before November next.

All the papers of the country are devoting all their space to Gen. Lafayette and his journey around the country.

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
Mercury, September 1, 1849
At the annual exhibit of the State Fair this year among the important guests are expected President Taylor, Henry Clay, Martin Van Buren, Lord Elgin and the governors of several states.

A Newporter writes of California extravagance, saying: "On the day of our arrival a man paid \$100 for ten bottles of champagne and \$30 for a big arm chair, in which he drank and swore, and sung and drank till five bottles were emptied, and then broke the remaining five on the ground, and walked off in all the glory of his liberty."

We regret to learn that the potato rot has made its appearance in many parts of the island. Some of the farmers will lose half their crop.

An unconfirmed report says a lady on Washington street the other day washed a whole week's washing, hung the clothes out to dry, cooked three meals, made a pair of pants for her youngest boy, darned her husband's stockings, had the cholera, cured herself, and then dyed four dresses, between the hours of 6 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Rhode Island has within her limited territory 165 cotton mills, consuming annually 50,000 bales of cotton, and manufacturing 70,000,000 yards of cloth.

FIFTY YEARS AGO
Mercury, August 29, 1874
A correspondent of the St. Louis Globe, writing from Newport, remarks regarding the ladies: "The majority of them are from Boston, Philadelphia and New York, whose respective traits are early detected. The Bostonian is the most self-satisfied, the Philadelphian the most reserved, and the New Yorker the most self-possessed."

President Grant made a speech at the camp meeting Thursday. In reply to an elaborate address of welcome by the presiding elder, he said, "I thank you," and retired to smoke a cigar.

St. George's Commandery, Knights Templars, of Nashua, N. H., paid an unexpected visit to Newport, Tuesday night. They were accompanied by guests from Pilgrim Commandery of Lowell, Boston Commandery of Boston, and Cœur de Lion Commandery of Charlestown. The Sir Knights of this city knew nothing of the contemplated visit so no reception was tendered them. They stopped at the Ocean House and left by boat for Providence Wednesday morning.

The weather for the past few days has been the coldest known in this region in the month of August for many years. Should it continue cold it will greatly lessen our summer population. As yet we have heard of no family's exit.

The iron front of the new gas building is now all up and is a very ornamental structure.

The Aquidneck Rifles, Capt. McCormick, will give a grand ball at the Academy of Music September 10. The Redwood Band will furnish the music. The proceeds will go towards the purchase of a new uniform.

The lady friends of the Newport Artillery Veteran Association have just closed a very successful fair. The whole entertainment was a complete success, and the Veterans have realized a handsome sum from its proceeds.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
Mercury, September 2, 1899
The marriage of Miss Julia Dent Grant to Prince Cantacuzene of Russia, will take place at noon on September 2, at All Saints Chapel. Bishop Potter will officiate, and will be assisted by Rev. Dr. Nevin of the American Church at Rome. The marriage at the church will be followed by the Russian civil marriage service at "Beaulieu." Miss Grant is the daughter of Gen. Fred D. Grant, the oldest son of President Grant.

The annual dinner of the Rhode Island Society, Sons of the Revolution, took place at the New Cliffs Hotel Tuesday evening, which was the one hundred and eleven anniversary of the Battle of Rhode Island. The committee in charge of the affair was Hon. Daniel B. Fearing, Lieut. Commander J. B. Murdock, and Mr. F. P. Garrettsen.

The American-Irish Historical So-

ciety of the United States observed in Newport on Tuesday the anniversary of the Battle of Rhode Island. Among the original members of the Society was T. Russell Sullivan, a descendant of James Sullivan, a brother of Gen. John Sullivan, who commanded the American forces in the Battle of Rhode Island. In the evening a dinner was served at the Aquidneck after which an address of welcome was delivered by His Honor Mayor Boyle.

Mr. James H. Taylor died at his residence on Broadway on Thursday evening after a long illness. For many years Mr. Taylor was the leading druggist of this city. He served in the War of the Rebellion as a member of the 1st R. I. Volunteers, and was a member of Gen. G. K. Warren Post.

At the meeting of the Park Commission on Tuesday Hon. William J. Underwood was chosen president and Col. Samuel R. Honey secretary.

Newport Conclave, No. 39, Knights of Sherwood Forest, attended the supreme convocation at Worcester this week in a body. Newport was also represented by Supreme Commander D. J. McGowan and Supreme Adjutant General B. J. Fogarty.

Col. Samuel R. Honey has returned from Europe.

Because Joseph Buccini, Quincy, Mass., granite manufacturer, bragged of wronging the wife of Sebastiano Di-Christoforo on five occasions, Di-Christoforo shot his former employer and life-long friend five times, once for each offence. Buccini died without regaining consciousness at the Quincy City Hospital.

The first radio memorial service broadcast in the East was conducted in Worcester, Mass., by co-workers of the late William Martin, Jr., who had charge of operating station WDDH. Martin died of pneumonia, with which he was stricken on July 20 while supervising the sending of the morning service of Wesley Church.

Her desire to support Calvin Coolidge is so strong that Mrs. Mary E. Newton, 94, who has shown no interest in political affairs, has become a registered voter that she might cast her first ballot for the President. She is Brockton's oldest woman voter. She signed her name and read without glasses, also walked in and out of City Hall without aid.

Following a conference which Homer Loring, chairman of the Massachusetts state commission on administration and finance attended, the Governor's council voted to allow state employees using their own cars on official business of the commonwealth, 10 cents a mile for all except six types of cars. The six types excluded from the 10-cent rate will be rated at eight cents a mile.

Twenty thousand dollars damages has been asked by John R. Hanson of Portland, Me., as administrator in the death of Lottie May Miller of Yarmouth, N. S., whom he was to have married on the day she died, May 20 last, from injuries received when she fell into the elevator well in the Court Square building. He has sued Abraham Lazarovich, owner of the building, charging negligence.

Richard Fisher, 21, former resident of Germany, who claims to have walked to Boston from South America, was arrested for vagrancy by the police. Fisher says he followed the coast line from Brazil, through Panama, Central America and Mexico, and from there into the United States and along the Atlantic coast. He was reduced to rags and begging when arrested.

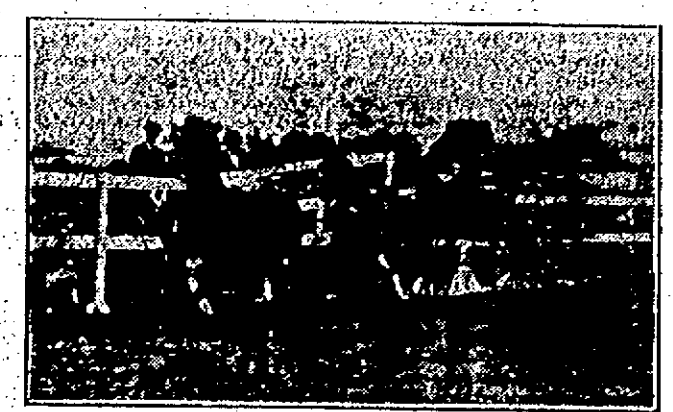
Two hold-up men, posing as magazine salesmen, drugged, bound and gagged Mrs. Rose Lambert, rendered her 14-year-old son unconscious and escaped with three \$50 Liberty bonds from the former's home in Central Falls, R. I.

These Mice Swim
New Castle, Pa.—Aquatic mice, capable of diving and swimming like porpoise, or running across the fields like other rodents, were discovered in the Pennsylvanian swamp, Crawford county, by a group of 35 Pittsburgh scientists who visited the swamp recently.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, August 28th, 1924.
Estate of Frederick H. Paine
PETITION in writing is made by Frederick Paine James, of Dublin, New Hampshire, praying for reasons therein stated that Newport Trust Company, or some other suitable person may be appointed Conservator of the property of Frederick H. Paine, a person of full age, of said Newport, and said petition is received and referred to the fifteenth day of September next, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week in the Newport Mercury, citation having been served according to law.
DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.
S-30-31

Probate Court of the City of Newport, August 14th, 1924.
Estate of Charles Howard Allen
REQUEST in writing is made by William Henry Allen (father of Charles Howard Allen, late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, or Jeremiah K. Sullivan, of said Newport, or some other suitable person, may be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased, and said request is received and referred to the Second day of September next at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.
DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.
A-16

Springfield Horse Show Marks Beginning of Social Season

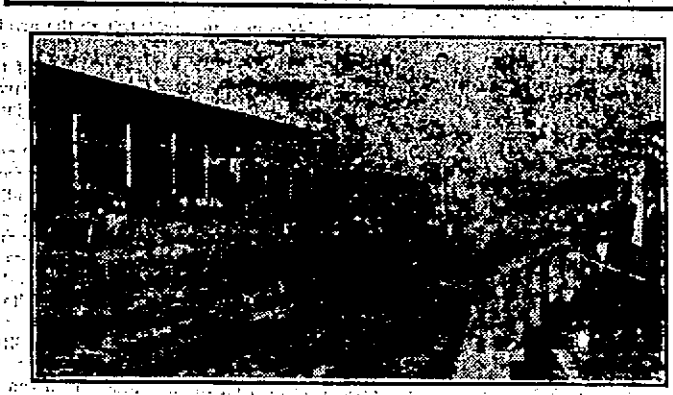


Entries of the Masses Carpenter Popular Exposition

No single event in New England attracts more attention than the Springfield Horse Show, conducted under the direction of the Eastern States Exposition in Springfield, Mass., and which takes place nightly in the Exposition Coliseum during the annual fall show. The dates of the Horse Show this year are Sept. 15 and 20 inclusive. Much importance has been attached to the Springfield Horse Show by society, for it marks the annual opening of the fall and winter social season. It is the first general event following the summer vacation period. Changes in the eastern horse show circuit this year have given added prominence to Springfield's place in the schedule. The National Horse Show has been moved up into October and as it follows closely that in Springfield, an exceptional list of entries is assured. Among 1924 exhibitors whose entries have been received already are:

those of Mrs. Louisa Long Combs of Lees Summit, Mo.; John R. Thompson of Chicago; Misses Irene and Louise duPont, Carpenter of Montclair, Del.; Mortimer B. Fuller of Scranton, Pa.; Misses Marion and Grace Douglas of Amherst, N. S.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Macy Willets of New Marlboro, Mass.; Mrs. Frank B. Hope-well of Natick, Mass.; Miss Alice Stuart of Medford, Mass.; C. C. Stillman of Cornwall, N. Y.; George Gröuch of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Cuylen-ham Brothers of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Wilson & Co. of Chicago; Mrs. John R. Gladding of Thompson, Conn.; E. C. Whiting of Holyoke, Mass.; R. K. Goodman of Hartford, Conn.; and a large number of others from the immediate Springfield field. To this imposing list will be added others before the entries close. There is every indication that the 1924 horse show will surpass any of its predecessors, and the same attendance of other years is assured, the list of box-holders being completed several weeks ago.

Entry List For Speed Program Assures Exceptional Events



Grandstand Audiences Get Thrills When Auto Racers Roll By

Speed kings of the dirt track and the premier relays of the eastern circuit will be seen at the Eastern States Exposition in Springfield, Mass., from Sept. 14 to 20, inclusive. In the series of afternoon events scheduled for the half mile oval before the grandstand. Beginning Monday afternoon, Sept. 15, and continuing daily throughout the week there will be something to delight followers of the light harness game and those who interest themselves in the thrills provided by speeding motors. The schedule calls for four days of light harness racing and two days of automobile racing. Purses for all events are most generous. Horse racing will have the call Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Friday and Saturday the dirt track speedsters will have things their own way, the races to be given with the sanction of the International Motor Contest Association. All classes have filed unusually well and a good list of starters is assured for every event. The automobile racing entries include some of the country's most widely known drivers. Numbered among them will be Sig. Raugdahl, holder of several world's championship records and Miss. Elfrida Mals, champion woman race driver of America.

States to Make Special Displays

Each Commonwealth to Exhibit Resources at Big Exposition

Probably no feature of the Eastern States Exposition in Springfield, Mass., attracts more attention than the state exhibits and displays placed before the public annually at this annual fall exhibition by the several state departments of agriculture. This year more attention will be drawn to the several state exhibits than heretofore. One reason for this is the enlarged space that each will occupy. Added accommodations have been provided for a new avenue of states in the new industrial arts building and the states have not been slow to seize upon this opportunity for more extensive displays. Massachusetts will be housed in its own state building and will show effectively the story of the dairy industry in the Commonwealth. Maine will display canned goods and a host of the products that have made the Pine Tree State famous. Vermont will have fish and game, maple sugar products, agriculture, forestry, the granite and marble industry and a display of varied industries.

New Hampshire, with twice the space occupied heretofore will show forestry, education, agriculture, highways, fish and game, etc. Connecticut will have a striking setting. More effective grouping of the state exhibits will be possible in the new Industrial Arts Building. Around them will be built up the displays of individual corporations and associations, and an effective background will be provided by the state displays for those of automobiles, industrial and farm machinery, domestic devices, etc. Visitors to the Exposition from Sept. 14 to 20 will find that an entirely new atmosphere and plans will be followed in presenting for public criticism and comparison the varied industries exhibit of 1924.

Youngsters Will Sell Beef By Ton
Ninety Boys and Girls to Show Animals at Exposition
Those who have believed that the only beef available in New England was that imported from the west will have an awakening at the Eastern States Exposition in Springfield, Mass., from Sept. 14 to 20. During Exposition week between 90,000 and 100,000 pounds of home grown baby beef will be shown and sold by Massachusetts and Connecticut boys and girls and the fifth annual baby beef camp, conducted as part of the program on junior activities will be the largest this year in Exposition history. More than 90 entries of boys and girls and their animals for participation in the baby beef camp have been received already at the Exposition general offices in Worthington street. The growth of baby beef idea in New England can be traced directly to the Eastern States Exposition, and the results have been better than were believed possible by the most sanguine. The first baby beef camp was conducted at the Exposition in 1920 when there were 16 baby bevers shown and sold by boys and girls. In 1921 the number was increased to 53. There were 32 in 1922 and last year 55, the decrease being due to the fact that only native bred calves were eligible for purchase and showing. This year western stock bought by boys and girls has been admitted, and the result will be the largest camp in Exposition history. There are ten prizes in each class, ranging from \$30 for the first award down to \$5 for the 10th position. In addition there are the championships to be awarded with first and second place winners in the four classes eligible for competition. The baby bevers will be judged on Monday, Sept. 15, and will be sold at auction on Tuesday, Sept. 16.

DO YOU WANT ANYTHING?
USE THE CLASSIFIED COLUMNS IN THE
NEWPORT DAILY NEWS
EVERY DAY One Hundred People are doing this and they GET RESULTS
CIRCULATION OVER 6400 DAILY
TELEPHONE 17, OR MAIL YOUR WANTS-BILL WILL BE SENT
PRICE 25 WORDS 25 CENTS FOR FIRST INSERTION, 10 CENTS FOR REPEATS
For Sale To Let Help Wanted Situations Gen'l Lost and Found

COKE FOR SALE

\$13.50 Per Ton Delivered
\$12.00 Per Ton at Works
60 cents per hundred pounds

Newport Gas Light Co.
EARWIGS survive the winter far more successfully in Seattle and Portland than they do in Rhode Island. This insect, if attacked along logically sound lines, is one of the very easiest to control and exterminate. My Circulars Nos. 182 and 184, price 50c. each, or 75c. for the two, describe means that do this. These means were worked out by me during the past four years, and were all along subject to scrutiny by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Details on this point you find in my free literature. Sent upon request.
Fred Reinlein, 144 West Kilpatrick Street, Portland, Ore.

DIVIDEND NOTICE
NEWPORT ELECTRIC CORPORATION
DIVIDEND No. 9
A regular quarterly dividend of 1 3/4 per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Newport Electric Corporation will be paid on August 30th, 1924, to the stockholders of record as they appear at the close of business on August 20th, 1924.
WILLIAM P. SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS
Probate Court of the City of Newport, AT A Session of said Court, holden at Newport, R. I., and for said City of Newport, on the Eighteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-four, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.
ON THE PETITION of Thomas Reed Rogers, Jr., of said Newport, in said State praying that his name may be changed to that of Lawrence Phelps Tower, it appearing that the reasons given therefor are sufficient, and consistent with the public interest, and being satisfactory to the Court, and no objection being made.
IT IS DECREED that his name be changed, as prayed for, to that of Lawrence Phelps Tower, which name he shall hereafter bear, and which shall be his legal name, and that by such name he shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges and be subject to all the duties and liabilities he would have been subject to had his name not been changed and that he give public notice of said change by publishing this decree once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Newport Mercury, a newspaper published in said Newport, and make return to this Court under oath that such notice has been given.
Entered as Decree by order of the Court.
DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.
A true copy, Attest:
DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.
Newport, August 23rd, 1924.

Guardian's Sale of Real Estate
WILL BE SOLD at Public Auction by permission of the Probate Court of the Town of Little Compton, R. I., on the premises hereinafter described, on SATURDAY, September 13th, at 2:00 o'clock p. m., (daylight saving time), all the right, title and interest of Bessie Grinnell, minor, in and to one-quarter of the following described real estate situated in the Town of Little Compton and bounded and described as follows:
Northerly partly by a highway and partly by land of G. Fred White and Julia White; easterly, partly by a private way, and partly by land now or formerly of Howard Borden, partly by land of Joseph Peckham, partly by land of Everett Manchester; southerly by land of the estate of Abraham Manchester; west by land of Samuel Wilbur and brother and land of G. Fred White and Julia White, containing approximately twelve acres, more or less, or however otherwise bounded or described. Also the interest of the said ward, Bessie Grinnell, in and to a certain woodland situated in Cobrook Woods in the Town of Little Compton.
HERBERT A. GRINNELL, Guardian of Bessie Grinnell.
Little Compton, R. I., August 21, 1924.
S-22-1w

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE RAILWAY COMPANY

Cars Leave Washington Square for Providence
Week Days—7:35, 8:50 and each hour to 4:50
Sundays—8:50 and each hour to 7:30

New York VIA FALL RIVER LINE
Fare \$4.66 Large, Comfortable State Rooms Orchestra on each Steamer
Lv. Newport, (Long Wharf) 9:25 P.M. Due New York 7:00 A.M.
Probate Court of the City of Newport.
Estate of Daniel Rosen
NOTICE is hereby given that Anna Rosen has qualified as Executor of the will of Daniel Rosen, late of Newport, deceased.
Creditors are notified to file their claims in this office within the time required by law beginning August 23rd, 1924.
DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.
August 23th, 1924.



SUMMER SHOES

New dress and sport styles for men and women
Vacation shoes for children
Keds, play oxfords, bare-foot sandals
The T. Mumford Seabury Co.
214 Thames Street.
Tel. 787

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QUALITY, WEIGHT and SERVICE
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Over 40 years of catering to the grain buying public have placed us in a position to supply your every need in that line.

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H. C. ANTHONY'S
(WILLIAM B. ANTHONY, Successor)
FAMOUS GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS

Mackenzie & Winslow
(INCORPORATED)
15 BRANCHES
HAY, STRAW, GRAIN, SALT SHAVINGS